THE WILMIGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1867. NO. 48.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Appointments—Wilmington District—First Round.

Smithville and Brunswick, at Bethel, Dec. 15 & 16.
Wilmington—Fifth Street, " 22 & 23.
Whiteville, at Whiteville, " 29 & 30.
Topsail, at Union, Jan. 5 & 6.
Elizabeth, at Elizabethtown, " 12 & 13.
Wilmington—Front Street, " 19 & 20.
Onslow, at Richlands, " 26 & 27.
Cokesburg, at Bethany, Feb. 2 & 3.
Clinton, at McGee's, " 16 & 17.
Duplin, at Magnolia, " 23 & 24.
Bladen, at Centre, March 2 & 3.

The District Stewards' meeting will be held at the Parsonage, in Wilmington, January 19th, 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The District Stewards are, W. H. Drew, Samuel W. Smith, W. A. Savage, W. J. Barker, T. L. Pugh, Rev. Levi Culbreth, D. S. Sanders, E. H. Costin, D. W. Carr, Dr. W. E. Freeman and W. S. G. Andrews.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

Agents Wanted For

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON,

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

THE Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow and published for her pecuniary benefit.—The author a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier.

The Richmond Inquirer says: "In studying this life of Jackson, the reader has the capital advantage of knowing that he is reading *the truth*, and may safely *abandon* himself to the story.

"Jackson's greatness shone out upon the world in connection with the Confederate cause. To it he consecrated his genius, and to it he gave his life. Of its justice he had the most solemn convictions, and for it he daily besieged heaven with fervent prayers, from a soul of singular piety, and with a faith that seemed to 'Pierce the veil, and see the Father on His throne.'"

This is the best selling book we ever published. Over 50,000 copies already sold. A rare chance for agents. Send for circulars, giving full particulars, and see our terms, and what the press generally says of the work. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Corner 7th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va.
Dec. 13 45-1m*

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—November Term 1866.

J. W. Purdie vs. Dan'l H. Seamons. } Original Attachment.

ON MOTION, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington for the defendant to appear at the court house in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February 1867, and replevy or plead to issue, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Attest, D. BLUE,
Clerk of the County Court of Bladen.
Dec. 6 [prv. ad., $15] 44—6w

CLERK AND MASTER'S SALE.

In the matter of Jas. F. Simpson, Guardian of Emeline Simpson and Sarah Simpson. } Petition for sale of Land.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE MADE IN THE above entitled cause, at Fall Term, A. D., 1866, of the Court of Equity for New Hanover county, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1867, on the premises, the following desirable tract of Land, viz: One Hundred and Ten (110) acres of land lying in said county, on the West side of Moore's Creek, and on both sides of Colvin's Creek, beginning at a stake in the line of Doctor James F. Simpson, running North 20 degrees, West 80 poles to a stake, thence North 30 degrees, East 210 poles to a stake on the main Road, thence with said road South 40 degrees, East 80 poles to Simpson's line, thence with said line to the beginning.

The following are the terms of payment: One-fourth of the purchase money cash; the balance in two equal payments of six and twelve months each, the purchaser giving bonds with approved securities.

FREDERICK D. POISSON.
Dec. 13—45-4t Clerk & Master.

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FREDERICK D. POISSON.
Dec. 13—45-4t Clerk & Master.

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUbled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.
April 19 12-1y

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Provisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.
Feb. 15 2-tf

E. TURLINGTON. W. M. MONROE

TURLINGTON & MONROE,

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to all business intrusted to their care.
Oct. 4 35-wtf

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,

Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize, &c.
Feb 8. w-1-tf

Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

THE best tract of LAND in Eastern North Carolina, for its size, will be sold at the late residence of George J. Moore, deceased, on the 26th day of January, 1867, on a credit of six, twelve, eighteen and 24 months, purchasers giving bond and approved securities.

The above land is situated three miles from Marlboro' and Rocky Point depots, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and contains about three hundred and eighty acres of splendid land.

Sold by order of Court.

THOMAS J. ARMSTRONG,
Commissioner.
Dec. 15 67-d6t-wts

All Kinds of Blanks

FOR SALE

AT THE

JOURNAL OFFICE

OUR CHRISTMAS HYMN.

BY JOHN DICKSON BRUNS, M. D.

"Good-will and peace! peace and good-will!"
The burden of the Advent song,
What time the love-charmed waves grew still
To hearken to the shining throng;
The wondering shepherds heard the strain
Who watched by night the slumbering fleece,
The deep skies opened the refrain,
"Peace and good-will, good-will and peace!"

And wise men hailed the promised sign,
And brought their birth-gifts from the East
Dear to the mother as the wine
That hallowed Cana's bridal feast;
But what to these are myrrh or gold,
And what Arabia's costliest gem,
Whose eyes the Child divine beheld,
The blessed Babe of Bethlehem.

"Peace and good-will, good-will and peace!"
They sing, the bright ones overhead;
And scarce the jubilant anthems cease
Ere Judah wails her first-born dead;
And Rama's wild, despairing cry
Fills with great dread the shuddering coast,
And Rachael hath but one reply,
"Bring back, bring back my loved and lost."

So, down to two thousand years of doom
That cry is borne on wailing winds,
But never star breaks through the gloom,
Nor cradled peace the watcher finds;
And still the Herodian steel is driven,
And breaking hearts make ceaseless moan,
And still the mute appeal to heaven
Man answers back with groan for groan.

How shall we keep our Christmas tide?
With that dread past, its wounds agape,
Forever walking by our side,
A fearful shape, an awful shape;
Can any promise of the spring
Make green the faded autumn leaf?
Or who shall say that time will bring
Fair fruits to him who sews but grief?

Wild bells! that shake the midnight air
With those dear tones that custom loves,
You wake no sounds of laughter here;
Nor mirth in all our silent groves;
On one broad waste, by hill or flood,
Or ravaged lands your music falls,
And where the happy homestead stood
The stars look down on roofless halls.

At every board a vacant chair
Fills with quick tears some tender eye,
And at our maddest sports appear
Those well-loved forms that will not die.
We lift the glass, our hand is stayed—
We jest, a spectre rises up—
And weeping, though no word is said,
We kiss and pass the silent cup.

And pledge the gallant friend who keeps
His Christmas eve on Malvern's height.
And him, our fair-haired boy, who sleeps
Beneath Virginia's snows to-night;
While, by the fire, she, musing, broods
On all that was and might have been,
If Shiloh's dark and oozing woods
Had never drunk that crimson stain.

O happy Yules of buried years!
Could e but come in wonted guise,
Sweet as love's earliest kiss appears,
When looking back through wistful eyes
Would seem those chimes whose voices tell
His birth-night with melodious burst,
Who, sitting by Samaria's well,
Quenched the lorn widow's life-long thirst.

Ah! yet I trust that all who weep,
Somewhere, at least, will surely find
His rest if through dark waves they keep
The child-like faith, the prayerful mind;
And some fair Christmas morn shall bring
From human ills a sweet release
To loving hearts, while angels sing
"Peace and good-will, good-will and peace!"

From the Richmond Examiner.

CHRISTMAS, 1866.

BY REFUGITUS.

Shall we welcome "merry" Christmas
In our sorrow stricken homes?
Shall our hearts forsake their shadow
When the merry season comes?
Shall we yield our dark remembrance
When we hear the joyous chimes?
Shall our thoughts fly back unfettered
To the golden olden time?

Shall we cross the yawning chasm,
Where the treasure dead are lain?
Shall our joy be free and boundless,
And our hearts be light again?
Shall our lips be glad and smiling,
And our words be words of love?
Shall each face be but the mirror
Of a cloudless sky above?

No! the present is *too* real,
And the thoughts that in it lie
Are like chains of mighty mountains,
Which are tow'ring to the sky.
Oh! who can climb those summits,
And behold the other side,
Where joy and mirth lie buried
In a valley, side by side.

Tho' the battle may be over,
Yet its horrors still remain;
Tho' the cannon's voice be silent,
Still we hear the clanking chain;
And the graves of sleeping heroes,
And the exile's lonely hours,
Warn us that the days of pleasure
But resembles faded flowers.

But tho' the merriment be vanished
Let us welcome Christmas still;
Let us help our burdened brothers
With a braver heart and will;
Let us speak to one another
Words of comfort and of cheer,
Then our joy will be the brighter
Tho' 'tis mingled with a tear.

'Yond our thoughts, those mighty mountains,
Which are tow'ring up on high,
We can see the brilliant star-gates,
As they glimmer in the sky;
And when we behold the lustre
Of each celestial ray,
Then we know that death and sorrow
And despair shall pass away.

Then, here's a welcome, merry Christmas!
Come, and give us thoughts of cheer,
Thoughts of how the Infant Jesus
Came to share our burden here:
And remem'bring all his sorrows,
Our own shall seem more light,
And our mountain thoughts shall vanish
Like a vision in the night.

WINCHESTER, VA., Dec. 22, 1866.

The Southern public will be gratified to learn that General J. A. Early's promised history of his campaigns has been written, and is now in the hands of the printer, at Toronto, Canada West. It will make a book, or rather a pamphlet, of about one hundred and fifty pages, without maps.—Should maps be added, the size of the volume will be much increased. Gen. Early is publishing this history at his own expense. The edition is limited to one thousand. We understand that he is not only willing, but anxious that it shall be re-published in Virginia by and for the benefit of the various memorial associations engaged in collecting the remains of any of his command. An exile, and limited in means, he cannot incur the expense of re-publication.

Four gentlemen recently took tickets on one of the French railways to enable them to proceed by a certain train in another direction. During the journey the engine broke down, and to reach their destination at the fixed time they hired a special train, which a civil court has decided the railway company is bound to pay for, whith interest on the money advanced from the time of the occurrence, and the cost of the action.

John Clare, charged with the murder of H. B. Grove, photographer, at his establishment in Baltimore about a year ago was on Thursday convicted of murder in the first degree by the court at Towsontown, Baltimore county, where the trial had been removed. Motion was made by his counsel for arrest of judgment.

One of Baker's detectives, named Roberts, has been egged out of Memphis for palming himself off as an ex-Confederate soldier, begging money and clothes.

The Conquered South.

The following, from the pen of the editor of De Bow's Review, gives expression to the feelings of the Southern heart in this hour of its severest trial.

Throwing aside, however, the question of responsibility, when the decision against us was the sword, we will do the Southern people justice to say, there was no longer any hesitation. The day of debate was ended. The talent, the worth, the intellect, all that was noble and distinguished in the States, from Virginia to Texas, the descendants of the men who fought with Washington at Yorktown, of the heroes who figured in all the great fights where the national eagle floated, or who vindicated the fame of the nation on the ocean, on the floors of Congress, in the chair of the presidency or the cabinet, or in positions of honor abroad, buckled on their armor, marshaled their cohorts, and in hot haste rushed to the front. The exceptions were so few as not to affect the rule, and we are not now, nor ever have been, willing to impugn the motives or to denounce the men, scattered here and there in most of the States, who constitute the exceptions. Let them defend their records as we do our own.

Was this a rebellion? were these traitors, or did the struggle rise to a greater and nobler attitude? The question can remain for history. Name it if you please, however harshly, and where do you find, in all the histories that you have read, from those of Thucydides and Livy, down to Bancroft and Hildreth, so unequal a struggle maintained with as much fire and energy; such deeds of valor and prowess performed; such privations and sufferings endured; such heroism displayed? How many great armies were driven back; what captains' fortunes were ruined; what Saragossa defenses, as at Charleston and Vicksburg! Six millions of men were in death struggle against four times that number; six millions without a ship, with scarcely a gunboat, shut out from all the world by rigorous blockades, without workshops, machinery, or mechanical aptitude, without clothing, without arms, and often without food. Yet the fight went on four long years, until some of your leading writers and thinkers began to express the opinion that Southern independence was virtually achieved. These deeds of daring and heroism, this record of energy and endurance, startled the European world, and extorted its admiration, if not its friendship. Are the men of the North less impressible by the morally sublime, when exhibited by those once their enemies? Can they not recognize heroism, and claim it as their common heritage in the future? Even heroism, if you please to say so, in a wrong cause?

This people have not been degraded or humbled. It is not in your power, and if you are true statesmen it cannot be your desire to do either. They are your countrymen, and for good or ill, your descendants and theirs, in all the ages that are to come, are likely to mingle together. Their crest is erect! Let their losses be ever so severe, they do not embrace honor. That survives, and fortunately for America it does; for what picture would its republicanism present were the people of one-third of the States, self-acknowledged, to be degraded and debased! Neither revenge nor policy could dictate this. Revenge could not be gratified by sowing the storm to reap the whirlwind. Policy, ancient and modern, teaches differently. The Greeks and Romans conquered the world by conciliation, laws, liberties, institutions, as well as by arms. English liberties and the English Constitution have been maintained by the descendants of York and Lancaster, of Cromwell and the Cavaliers. On the field of Bosworth, after the star of Richard had set in blood, the princely Richmond could exclaim,

"Proclaim a pardon to the soldiers fled,
That in submission will return to us;
And then, as we have taken the Sacrament,
We will unite the White Rose and the Red;
Smile Heaven upon this fair conjunction
That long hath frowned upon their enmity."

A people with such antecedents as those of the South cannot submit permanently to be lorded over and acknowledge the authority of a master race. They may endure for a time, but the wound will rankle and bleed afresh, and they will strike back and bite the heel of the oppressor. Inextinguishable hatred will grow up, and their children and children's children, like the infant Hanibal will be sworn upon the altars of vengeance. Nor ought the power of such a race to be despised. Weak it may be to-day, disorganized and overwhelmed by defeat, and colossal, disciplined and organized may be the power which is brought in threatening attitude against it. There are small accidents in history which change the relations of peoples.—The weak have but to wait upon opportunity, Ireland, Poland, Italy, Hungary, will rise and rise again. History is full of these examples. A vast military establishment, great standing armies, garrisons will be needed here; and while their force is expended in crushing rebellion in one quarter, in such wide domain, it will be aroused and rampant in a hundred others. The tyrant, the oppressor and the despot will in vain seek to prevent opportunities which the great political relations of the world involve, and he will, even in the grandeur of his pretentions, tremble before them.

"Who would be free,
Themselves will strike the blow."

But why drive a brave and earnest people to despair? What great public purpose can be answered? In what respect will the North be happier, wealthier, most powerful by such a course? What christian or patriotic instinct can be gratified by it?—You have said Freemen were better than slaves, and is the doctrine as applicable to white men as to negroes? Do you not hasten to get rid of the expense and charge of Territories by converting them into States? Has not Britain realized a thousand times over profit by the change which made her colonies independent States.

Do you wish to make secession odious and prevent the possibility of its recurrence? If sharp, fierce, sanguinary war has not accomplished this, do you think the meaner remedies of the thumb screw and the galleys will avail? What a compliment you are paying to a people whose standards have all gone down, and the debris only of whose powers survives. Methinks

"There be six Richmonds in the field—
Five have I slain to-day!"

The South went down under your cohorts and your legions; but having gone down with her broad and teeming lands wasted, with her cities destroyed, her warriors scattered, and bleeding, and dead, her resources exhausted, and her people clothed in sack cloth and in ashes, yours is a magnificent tribute, when behind every bush you see her bayonets gleaming still. Compose yourselves. The work is done—done efficiently and finally. The issue, which was made fairly, was as fairly decided. In appealing to the sword, its arbitrament was accepted. Peoples know no higher courts, and Congress may decide as they please—the bayonet gives the law. From the Chesapeake to El Passo the South tells you this. Her Legislatures, her statesmen, her disarmed warriors, her people of high and low degree, all solemnly and emphatically declare it and having discovered their truth and earnestness when they told you that they meant war. Can you not trust them now when they tell you that they mean peace, permanent and lasting peace? Moreover the issues which resulted in war are extinct. If new ones arise, they are as likely to be such as will disturb the peace of the North as ours. No man in our domain, unless within the walls of a lunatic asylum, dreams of resistance to a power which, in the heyday of our prosperity and might, bore so overwhelmingly and resistlessly upon us. *The Government of the United States is our only Government, and in its honor and glory must we find ours?*

THE REFORM DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.—The reform demonstration of workingmen in London, on the 3d inst., was a great success. Everything passed off in the best order—the most captious opponent being unable to take exception to the proceedings. We take from various London papers items aggregating an account of the affair:

The procession of the Trades' Societies began to move at 12 o'clock, and by 1½ o'clock the last man had moved out of St. James's Park, which was the mustering ground of the procession. So admirably had the arrangements been made that, although the different societies did not all occupy exactly the places in the procession which had been assigned to them, there was not the slightest disorder or confusion. The marshals directed the movements of several divisions, and as each division passed forward it was closely followed by its successor.

It is impossible, says the Times, to speak with anything like certainly as to the number of men who were collected in the park, among whom, and the crowd that had collected to receive them, order was preserved with little or no assistance from the police, and who were thus, without military guidance, easily marched out through a single gateway. To form an estimate which shall even approximate to the actual numbers is not easy, and we therefore hesitate to commit ourselves to any very decided statement upon the subject. Suffice it to say, that some calculations place the numbers at between 40,000 and 50,000, while others range as high as from 60,000 to 70,000. Probably the former of these estimates will be nearer the mark.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.—In the Legislature of Alabama, last week, an amendment was offere by Mr. Brooks, of Lowndes, conferring suffrage upon every male person twenty-one years of age, who owns two hundred dollars' worth of property, who can write legibly and read the State and United States Constitutions, and who shall have resided in the State one year and six months in the county preceding the election in which he offers his vote; provided that no person who now has the right of franchise shall be deprived of it by the operation of the amendment. The proposition was laid on the table by a vote of 69 to 18.

AN ODD CASE.—The Rev. Dr. Lincoln, of Providence, R. I., announced from his pulpit some Sundays ago, that tickets to Newport and back—a Baptist convention was sitting at Newport—could be obtained at a certain store. One of his congregation obtained a ticket, went to Newport, and started on his return trip. Unfortunately the train did not connect at Fall river with any train for Providence, and the conductor insisted upon his fare. The layman refused to pay, was put off the cars, and on his return sued Dr. Lincoln for damages. He did not recover.

THE CONSPIRATORS AT THE DRY TORTUGAS.—We learn that Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, will, under the recent decision of that tribunal against the right of military commissions to try citizens not in the military or naval service, issue a writ by which Dr. Mudd, one of the assassin conspirators, will be removed from confinement at the Dry Tortugas and brought before a civil tribunal for trial. Similar writs may issue in the cases of Spanler, Arnold and McLaughlin, the other conspirators confined there.—*Wash. Rep.*

EASY MODE OF SHARPENING EDGE-TOOLS.—The simplest method of sharpening a razor or other edge-tool is to place the blade for about half an hour in water containing one-twentieth of its weight of sulphuric or muriatic acid. Upon taking the razor out, wipe it off lightly, on a piece of rag, and in a few hours afterwards "set" it on a strop. The acid supplies the place of a whetstone, by corroding the entire surface uniformly, so that nothing but a good polish is afterwards needed.—This process never injures good razors, whilst poor ones are often improved by it.

WEST VIRGINIA AND VIRGINIA.—The Attorney General of Virginia has filed in the Supreme Courta petition calling forth the facts in respect to the territory in dispute between Virginia and Wes Virginia, and praying that the counties of Berkley and Jefferson shall be decreed to be a part of and under the jurisdiction of Virginia. It is alleged that these counties have never complied with the provisions of the act authorizing them to be in the boundaries of West Virginia. The bill is made returnable Febuary 20th.

THE POTOMAC GOLD MINES.—The Rockville Sentinel says, in noticing the Potomac gold mines: "In addition to the companies heretofore named, another, composed of Messrs. Wallace, Lingle and others, have leased a portion of the lands of Dr. John W. Anderson, adjoining the lands of the Maryland Mining Company, and will commence operations in a few days. We understand that the richest specimens have been found on this last-named tract of land."

THE POPE AND THE KING.—It is said that the Pope is satisfied with the speech made by the King at the opening of the Italian Parliament.—The National Committee of Rome have issued a proclamation advising the people to await calmly the hour of certain triumph. The first conference for the arrangement of relations between the Holy See and the Kingdom of Itly has been held.

RIDDEN ON A RAIL.—In East Haddam, (Ct.) last Monday night, an unpopular individual, who had made himself obnoxious to the citizens by improper attentions to a young married woman, who reciprocated them so much as to excite comment, was seized at her residence, ridden on a rail, and to the sound of music, ferried across the river, promising to return no more.

A young woman named Wilson attempted to light a fire with kerosene oil, at Eaton Rapids, Mich., on Thursday. The unfortunate girl was burned to death, and Mrs. Huntington, who attempted to save her, was so badly burned as to leave no hope of her recovery.

General William Preston has written a letter announcing his willingness to serve as Governor of Kentucky, if he should be elected to that position.

A man complains, in the Little Rock *Standard*, that he stole a horse, got caught, and received thirty-nine from a black-jack sprout on the naked back, and all before breakfast!

The Boston *Traveller* says that Rev. Dr. Bartol's sermon on "Satan among the Sons of God," is attracting some attention in that city. We should suppose it would—even in Boston.

Ben Holladay's friends and old employers on the overland stage route are going to give him a big silver punch-bowl, with a six-horse overland coach, all to cost $10,000.

In the will of Mr. R. Garret, a noted agricultural implement maker, of England, occurs the singular but sensible bequest of a great coat to each of his three hundred employees.

An Australian colonist has harnessed up a kangaroo and put him to labor—turning machinery with half-horse power. If he gets lazy, a pin stuck in him makes him jump up; and when he dies they cook and eat him.

A DOMESTIC ROMANCE.

A Widower of Seventy-five Falls in Love with a Woman of Twenty-four—A New Way to Stop a Wedding.

Springfield (Illinois) Correspondence St. Louis Republican.

In the adjoining township resides Alexis P., a well-to-do farmer. He is a widower of twelve years' standing, and has attained the patriarchal age of three score and fifteen years. His family consists of an only son, Frank, not quite of age, and three daughters, of the ages respectively of twenty-four, twenty-seven, and thirty-two.—Though in intellectual dotage, Mr. P. is physically, for one of his years, a very proper man; hale, erect, and vigorous. His large possessions have aroused the cupidity of not a few advanced widows. Indeed, he is regarded as a decided "catch," and strenuous efforts have been made to ensnare his affections. But the aged gentleman, though sympathetic enough, is after tender deer. Having a liquorish tooth, or rather no tooth at all, his preferences tend to the more youthful of his admirers.

Miss Fanny B. (we suppress names for the sake of relations) is the daughter of poor, but respectable farmers, neighbors of the P's. She is a genteel girl of unsophisticated manners, but limited education.—She had been taught to idolize the wealthy man. The playfellow of P's daughters, she has grown up with them, and is of the same age with the youngest, to wit, twenty-four years old. Strange to say (or is it strange?) old Mr. P. has fallen desperately in love with Fanny. His suit has been favored by her folks, actual marriage contracted, and nothing remained but the solemnization.—Our informant, Rev. Mr. O———e, of the Episcopal Church, had been summoned to celebrate the nuptial ceremonies. Although hostile to the marriage, the daughters of the gay Alexis had made no opposing demonstration. On the day previous to the ceremony, the son Frank exhibited a decidedly belligerent spirit. And here comes in the romance.

Frank declared, amid a whole cataract of profane embellishments, that his father should not bring such a young mother into the house. He swore the old man should not marry the girl. Despite license, priest, and inclination there should be an end to it; there should be no marriage.—How would he prevent it? He would show them about noon of the day preceding the one appointed for the wedding. An undertaker from Springfield brought a coffin to the house of Mr. P. Frank took charge of it, and deposited it with suitable gravity in the principal room. Frank then caused the family meat-axe, a ghastly, horrible cleaver, to be ground and sharpened. Then he announced his design.—He swore (for Frank is a fast and spoiled youth) there should be a funeral, but no wedding. Reversing the order of things, he declared the wedding-baked meats should coldly furnish forth a funeral; that Fanny, instead of a bride, should be a corpse; that his father might have a funeral, but no wedding; that, standing there at the threshold of his paternal mansion, when she came to celebrate the nuptials, he would, with that same sharpened meat-axe cleave her from crown to sole; that the coffin prepared was for her decent burial; and finally, that he was ready himself for the murderer's gibbet. Matters assumed a serious look. What at first was considered a joke, began to wear a solemn phase. Protestations, entreaties and threats were unavailing; Frank was immovable.—The intended bride's friends were troubled and amazed; she herself almost frightened to death.

In this extremity the clergyman was sought before his time and consulted. Surveying all the situation, he finally gave the opinion that the disparity of years presented an almost insuperable obstacle, and that under the circumstances, it would be wise and expedient and eminently judicial to have neither wedding nor funeral. He advised a discontinuance of further arrangements. The match was broken off, the coffin removed empty to the family vault, the meat-axe buried—or rather put by for the ensuing hog-killing season—the liquorish old groom sent drunk to bed and Frank stood entirely victorious.

No doubt some of you, readers, like many of the neighbors, shrewdly imagine that Frank would marry Fanny. Not a bit of it. He wouldn't have her; and, not the least romantic part of the story, Fanny wouldn't have him. She has just been married to a plain youth of the township, who like Young Norval in the play, tends his father's flocks and is kept industriously at home.

The foregoing, though almost incredible, is strictly true. Our informant, the family clergyman, is an aged man of most veracious habits and excellent character.—We give the story almost in his very words. Truly, truth is sometimes strange—stranger than fiction.

Railroad Accidents.

A dispatch from Nashville states that on Tuesday morning the train from Nashville bound North was thrown from the track near the State line, ten miles North of Gallatin. Three cars went down an embankment, injuring some twelve or thirteen persons, three or four fatally.

The Louisville bound train, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, ran off the track at half-past six o'clock the same morning, at Buck Lodge, and three passenger cars were were thrown into the adjoining creek. The following are the names of the injured: Mr. Biog, A. Miller, and William Cranshaw, all of Louisville, received cut on the head; Allen Vanhell, of Nashville, head cut; R. Davis, of Bristol, head cut; Mr. March, of Lincoln county, Tennessee, arm hurt; Mr. Vanlell, of Brookhill, head cut; W. Taylor, conductor, head cut; Captain Elkan, of Lancaster, Kentucky, head cut, badly hurt; J. M. Carter, concussion of the brain, dangerously hurt, and left at Bowling Green in an unconscious state; J. T. Going, of Cincinnati, arm and side badly burned; C. B. Shaffer, of Cincinnati, head and arm burned; Major W. H. Hunter, of Logan county, Ohio, hand burned; Mr. Griffith, of Nashville, knee-cap bursted; Mr. Strong, of Nashville, shoulder blade broken.

AN AMERICAN CARDINAL.—The recent Council of American Bishops at Baltimore has applied to the Pope to bestow a cardinal's hat on a native of the United States. The request has greatly embarrassed the Holy Father, as most of the American archbishops, and even the bishops, are Irish or French, and Monsignor Spalding, archbishop of Baltimore, is himself an Irishman. It is thus difficult to find in America a native qualified to hold the Cardinalate, which is habitually given only to archbishops.

London Pall Mall Gazette, December 7.

The statement above that "most of the American archbishops, and even the bishops," of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States are "Irish or French" is an error. The great majority are Americans. The Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding, who is set down as an Irishman, was born and educated in America, and we believe is a Kentuckian by birth.—*Balt. American.*

A Story About a Box of Thread.

A Paris letter published in an English paper has this story:

"A very extraordinary case came before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine this week. Some months ago an old woman, widow Tamizier, died in Paris, leaving, as it was supposed, no other fortune than the poor furniture of a small lodging. Her effects were sold by auction in that rapid way that the property of the poor is disposed of; and among them was a little box containing skeins of thread, which, with several other things classed under the head of 'sundries,' was knocked down to a dealer in marine stores named Audubert for the small sum of four francs. Audubert shortly afterwards made a present of the box to Mdlle Fricotteau, a dressmaker, who was his mistress. She, making use of the skeins of thread to hem some towels, found concealed in them twenty Bank of France notes for one thousand francs each. She, having small literary acquirements, and being utterly unaccustomed to the handling of large sums of money, doubted at first whether the discovery was of any value.—Nevertheless, she sent a friend to the Bank of France with one of the notes, and receiving in return for it fifty golden Napoleans, could no longer doubt about the treasure trove.

"Separate enjoyment of the finder never occurred to her innocent soul, and she at once took the notes and gold to her paramour Audubert, who had given her the box. He, on the strength of his acquisition of fortune, proposed a tour to Auvergne, his native department. Had he gone anywhere else in France he had been secure from any inquiry about the contents of the box of thread. But in Auvergne his expensive way of living, so far beyond the station of himself and family, led to the belief that he and Miss Fricotteau must have come by money unlawfully in Paris.

A Judge of Instruction, who, it may be presumed, has little to do among the honest inhabitants of Auvergne, pricked up his curious ears in response to public rumor, and after making inquiries, thought himself justified in arresting Audubert and Miss Fricotteau. They at once confessed the whole story of the box of thread, and produced seventeen notes yet unspent of the original twenty. The Tribunal of Correctional Police acquitted them on the criminal charge of misappropriation, nevertheless the seventeen thousand franc notes were impounded in court to await the claim of the presumed lawful owner. A nephew of widow Tamizler, one Louis Cochols, appeared the other day, by his counsel, M. P. Thomas, in his character. Neither Audubert nor Miss Fricotteau made any opposition to his claim, and it was adjudged that the seventeen thousand francs in court should be paid over to him."

Terrible Fire in East Vicksburg—Twelve Lives Lost—One Hundred Buildings Destroyed and a Hundred Families Homeless.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 24.—A terrific fire broke out in Morris' Block, corner of Clay and Front Levee, at 8 P. M. last night, destroying the entire block bounded by Levee, Clay, Mulberry and Crawford streets. Between Crawford and Clay to Washington street thirteen houses were destroyed.—Thence to corner Washington and Crawford streets four three story brick stores.—The fire spread to the corner of Mulberry and Crawford, destroying ten houses, besides shanties, &c., in all about one hundred buildings, of which thirty-eight were large brick stores.

Two white children and four negres perished in the flames. Six negroes were killed by accident, and one hundred families rendered homeless.

The origin of the fire was the result of carelessness in Meyer's bar room.

The buildings and streets in the vicinity are crowded with goods and debris.

The greatest credit is due Gens. Wood and Dudley, and their men, for their superhuman efforts to subdue the flames and prevent pillage. Five or six buildings were blown up to arrest the flames. The theatre buildings, City Bank and telegraph offices were saved, though the former were badly damaged. The heavens were illuminated for miles. The total loss is estimated at $2,000,000, one-fourth insured.

NEGROES IN MARYLAND.—General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has received several complaints from colored people in Maryland of being unjustly deprived of their children by the apprenticeship laws of this State. General Howard says: "The present state of the law is very perplexing. Several cases now on hand have been delayed by counsel for the master, but are now fixed for trial on the 27th instant. Petitions from the colored people for the release of their children are daily being sent to the assistant commissioner as they believe the General Assembly, which meets on the first of Januaay, will legislate so as to make these indentures legal."

Since the opening of the pork-packing season over 33,000 hogs have been packed in the city of Indianapolis.

A despatch from Memphis states that planters have not cotton enough to meet more than half the advances on their crops.

The German citizens of Nashville have sent Mrs. Lincoln, at Springfield, Illinois, a costly bouquet as a Christmas offering.

All the jurors in the trial of Mollie Trussell have signed a petition to the Governor for her pardon. The judge and the prosecuting attorney refused to sign it.

Six bull fights, it is said, will be among the novelties intended to amuse the great crowds that will flock to Paris during the Exhibition. A Spanish company have been granted a license for their brutal exhibitions by the Emperor, and they have already begun preparations for them on the most gorgeous scale.

The negroes of Dr. O. B. Early of Memphis, returned to him last week, and claimed and received their former situations.—Lured off by Bureau agents, they stated that they had been told they must work for $3 a month, which left them the alternative either to steal, starve, or go back to their master.

The people of Chicago, who went into ecstacies over the supply of pure water recently introduced into the city from Lake Micigan, are now puzzling their brains with the problem of how to get rid of the dirty water. They are afraid to turn it into the Lake lest it will return through the tunnel, so they propose to send it southward to enrich the Illinois river bottoms.

There are 202 daily, tri-weekly and weekly papers published on this coast at this time, of which San Francisco contains 12 dailies, 1 tri-weekly and 41 weeklies; the balance of the State 12 dailies, 1 tri-weekly and 73 weeklies; Oregon contains 3 dailies and 19 weeklies; Nevada, 4 dailies and 6 weeklies; Washington Territory, 8 weeklies: Idaho, 1 daily, 1 tri-weekly and 3 we

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1867.

1867.

The year 1866 belongs to the past. Its hour-glass is broken and its sands are scattered. With its predecessors it has passed into eternity.

With the Southern people, if the results of the past year were not so eventful as those of 1865, which recorded changes in their destinies and laws more radical than the work of centuries ordinarily marks in the history of a nation, it has been equally dark and unpromising. Then we had just emerged from a long, bloody and exhaustive civil strife, our cities burned, our fields despoiled, our homesteads dismantled, our people impoverished, yet rich in the valor of their sons and the virtues of their daughters, determined to perform faithfully and honestly the sacred promises we had given and acquiesce frankly and manly in the results of the unsuccessful struggle for separate and independent national existence. At that time we could only give as security for our good conduct as citizens, the character we had won as honorable foes—character for gallantry and valor that brought from the great Commander, to whose well-appointed hosts the ragged and half-starved veterans, the honorable remnants of Lee's great army, surrendered, the confession, which does credit to his heart, that "they were men, whose manhood, however mistaken the cause, performed Herculean deeds of valor." These we did pledge and entered upon the duties stern necessity imposed upon us with many hopes and with some misgivings.

During the past year we have performed truly and conscientiously all the duties incurred as citizens of the United States, and submitted with quiet and dignified composure to every honorable demand made upon us. Our act of secession, around which clustered most of the theories and much of the realities of State sovereignty—our slaves, embracing a material part of the remaining property of our exhausted people—our war debt, in which was invested in very many instances every farthing of widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers, "without a name and without a stone," fill shallow graves upon every battle-field which has rendered immortal the short-lived Confederacy—have been freely offered upon the National altar in atonement for defeat. Without dishonoring the memories of our noble dead or making infamous our heroic living, with no pretended rejoicings over the defeat of the "lost cause" and with no hollow pæans in honor of the victors, we have made good to the very letter every pledge we have given and performed every duty which a good government may demand of its citizens. We have, therefore, added to our heroic bearing as enemies, honorable conduct as citizens, and had a right to expect, if not to demand, equal honesty and good faith upon the part of the Government.

With such feelings and hopes, the Southern people began the labors of the past year, and were determined, even in the face of the troubles then beginning to darken the political horizon, with stout hearts, to repair the ravages of war, by honest toil and determined energy, and to restore the kindly feelings between the sections by honorable bearing and conscientious observance of the laws. This they have done, although the rapid and radical strides of party have left them almost without the consolation of a hope for an early or equitable adjustment of the political troubles and the restoration of the Union. In spite of the pernicious effects of Radicalism upon the energies of the people—in the face of the ominous forebodings of Congress in regard to our political future—notwithstanding our utter prostration and poverty—almost without sympathy and entirely without aid, the Southern people began with marvelous energy the work of rebuilding their burnt cities, beautifying their dismantled homesteads, and restoring their devastated fields. And to-day throughout the South the hum of industry is heard, and the very battle fields have yielded to honest toil the profits of a season's harvest.

To-day we commence the second year since the cessation of hostilities with determinations as strong, but with hopes much weaker than a twelvemonth since we began the year just drawn to a close. To the gloomy, sad and terrible lessons, the sufferings, the memories and the defeat of 1865, we have now to add the political trials, the spirit of overbearing and reckless fanaticism, the direful determination of conscious strength to humiliate honorable helplessness, which have made the past year about as miserable as its predecessor. But we are determined neither to sit in helpless despondency amid the ruin of fortunes and the graves of loved and honored friends, nor to lose heart because of troubles and complications that seem about to sweep away the last vestige of political rights left from the fearful wreck. Still hopeful, self-reliant, our people are determined by well-directed labors during the present year to restore plenty and comfort to many a needy household. Eschewing party politics for the more important matters of material prosperity, they will await their fate with quiet dignity and manly firmness, and if partizan blindness and sectional hate prove the tomb of national liberty, the epitaph which records the fact will contain no truthful reflection upon their conduct.

The "New Year" will not be hailed in the South with unmeaning rejoicings. Maudlin visitors will not stagger from house to house, celebrating the day in tipsy delight. Such conduct in face of the misfortunes of the past, of the demands of the present, and the uncertain fate of the future would be unworthy of our people. Let us rather, with the New Year, determine to cultivate habits of economy and industry, and "above all, be true to ourselves," preserving our own self-respect, we will retain that of others. In brighter days, when Providence shall reward our labors and trials with success, and returning affluence and prosperity shall have restored our section to its accustomed place, and North Carolina, with honor, is acknowledged an equal with her sister States, we will welcome the first of January with all the honors due the natal day of the New Year.

The Olden Time.

Our history of the proceedings of the celebrated "Nine Penny Whist Club," which we have been giving to our readers for sometime past, now draws to its conclusion. It will be remembered that in our last article, his Imperial Majesty, Robert the First, was adjuged to pay a fine of a splendid supper to be washed down by a *quantum sufficit* of his sublime Porte. There can be no question but that the fine was liberally and promptly paid, no doubt about it whatever, but we can find no record or memoranda concerning it, nor can we find any further proceedings of the Club until the year 1806. At that time, or rather in that year, the Club was reorganized, Robert Mater, Esqr., having passed from the scene and been gathered to his fathers, sometime previous to its reorganization. History is silent in regard to the time or manner of his death. We take it for granted that he succumbed under an attack of our old fashioned, rice-field bilious fever, which prevailed in those days to a fatal degree, owing to the impurity of the atmosphere caused by the miasma from ponds and swamps in and around the Town, and the absence of all such improvements in hygeine, as Steam Saw Mills and Turpentine Distilleries. We come now to the re-organization of the Club in 1806, or rather the inauguration of a new dynasty which took place at that time, and we proceed to give the proceedings as we find them recorded on the minutes :

NOVEMBER 8th, 1806.

At an election held by the independent subjects of a deceased Emperor, it has pleased Divine Providence to nominate the high Majesty and all-powerful Don Juan Calhorda, Imperial Superintendent of the Morals, Virtues and Liberties of his free and submissive vassals of the Globe, and graciously to order that the four elements shall be at his imperious command whenever he condescends to direct them to the benefit or prejudice of his happy subjects. Agreed, *nem. con.*

It has pleased his Imperial Majesty to nominate and appoint Richard Bradley, Arch Secretary to his Imperial Majesty and his free and despotic government, contrary to the wish, inclination and desire, but with the most profound submission of his numerous subjects. Agreed, *nem. con.*

By the assistance of Divine Providence, his Imperial Majesty has seen the great advantage to be derived from the appointment of a foreigner to the responsible situation of Arch Treasurer of his Imperial Majesty's purse, in corroboration of the pleasing, disagreeable and absurd appointment of Citisen Gallatin by the puny President Jefferson. In the more enlightened moments of his Imperial Majesty, he has graciously condescended, contrary to all expectation, and contrary to the principles of the Constitution, to appoint Capt. Citisen Gautier, as Sergeant-at-Arms, to carry his Majesty's Crown, and to prevent his Majesty's subjects from distressing their tender feelings by ever appearing uncovered in their would-be willing and submissive presence. *Nem. con.*

In the plenitude of his Majesty's kindness, mercy and consideration towards his free and submissive subjects, he has graciously pleased to name Captain Citisen Gautier as Notamist Butcher—Surgeon—or, more generally speaking, universal Carver to his Majesty and his already pleased, free and submissive subjects. *Nem. con.*

By order of his Imperial Globular Majesty, John the First, Emperor of the Globe, Commander of the Elements and Governor of Barratavia, the following free subjects consider themselves his Imperial Majesty's most dependent and submissive vassals:

John Garnier, Arch Treasurer;
Richard Bradley, Arch Secretary;
Capt. Gautier, Sergeant-at-Arms, Butcher, and Carver in general;
Samuel R. Jocelyn, Solicitor General;
Dr. A. Scott, Physician to all his Majesty's Dominions, officers of State, subjects, slaves &c., *Mem.*, to attend gratis;
T. J. Beatty, Financier General, without power, means, or permission of extortion.

The following census is taken of his Imperial Majesty's free and independent submissive Princes of the Globe :

His Supreme Highness, George Hooper, B. M. C.
His Highness, J. G. Wright, who has gratified his Imperial Majesty by the acceptance of the nomination of Procurator to the Crown Purveyor.
J. W. Walker, Solicitor General, Propagator General for his Imperial Majesty.
Doctor A. J. DeRosset, first Physician, without appointment.
P. Maxwell, his Majesty's first, free, and subservient servant.
Arch'd McNeill, his Majesty's first Billiard Player.
Osborne, Chancellor to his Majesty.
Wm. Nutt, Sheriff to do. do.
J. Walker, Sen., Farmer General.

His Imperial Majesty's most delightful, religious and Catholic subject, Anthony Mellan, Chaplain, Keeper of his Majesty's Arch Conscience and receiver of his most August Confessions for ever and a day. Amen.

After the above announcement, his Imperial Majesty, with all due solemnity, appointed Wednesday the 12th inst., for the members and submissive subjects to meet at his Imperial Palace, when an address is ordered to be presented to congratulate his august Majesty on the happy accession of the new Dynasty to the Imperial Crown.—It will be permitted to mention the decease of his Majesty's predecessor, with that deference, regard and gratitude which his Imperial Majesty's subjects feel towards their late Emperor, without distressing the feelings of the present enlightened, magnanimous, merciful, considerate and economical Emperor.

The meeting was held according to order, on the evening of the 12th of November, 1806. His Imperial Highness took the chair at 7½ o'clock precisely, and handed the following bulletin or decree to the Arch Secretary, to be read for the information and instruction of the members of the Club :

S. P. Q. W. A. B. C.

Gratia, Boylei, Immortalissimi.

JOHN 1st IMPERATOR.

To all of our imperial stature of four feet and a half and upwards throughout the Globe:

Whereas, It has been submitted to us by our Arch Chancellor, that conformably to the Constitution of our Nine Peny Whist Club, our illustrious, free and independent Princes and Counsellors thereunto belonging, have elected into their society, John London, Esq., and it appearing by the Constitution aforesaid, and by the statutes enacted thereunder, that they have and possess the inalienable privilege so to elect, and that the said John London has thereby become a member of our Nine Peny Club during life, not removable by any human power or authority. We, therefore, do decree that the said election is null and void, and we do express our wonder that our said illustrious, free and independent Princes and Counsellors, our abject slaves and vassals should presume to exercise such privilege. Accordingly of our own free will and pleasure, we appoint the said John London, Esq., a member of our said Nine Peny Club.

Moreover, it being diametrically repugnant to the principles of the Constitution to promote to honorus and office any member newly appointed, we do, therefore, promote the said John London to the high offices of Great Keeper of our Packs of Cards, Vice Surveyor and searcher of empty Bottles, and Grand Knight of the illustrious order of the Nutmeg Grater—commanding him to appear at the House of our Grand confidential Secretary, George Hooper, on the morning of the 18th of Nov., 1806, there to take no oaths prescribed by the Constitution. Given at our imperial palace, this 12th November, 1806, in the first year of our Dynasty.

JOHN [Ace of Clubs.]

Countersigned.
S. R. Jocelyn,
Arch Secretary,
Registered in Gold Book X, page 5,302.

After the reading of the above document, the committee who were appointed at the previous meeting to prepare an address to the throne, submitted the following:

Most Puissant, Virtuous and Magnanimous Emperor :

We, your Globular Magesty's most dutiful, free and independent subjects, sensible that the immensity of your virtues will shower down more benefits on your happy vassels, than if the elements were confederated against them, approach your sacred person with that awe, reverence, and submission, as men enjoying perfect freedom, under the all-cheering influence of imperial despotism, most humbly return our grateful acknowledgments for the promised happiness afforded us by your gracious acceptance of the high office to which your free and loyal subjects unanimously selected you. Sire by the Impe-fede-repub-demo, despotic title of John the First, Emperor of the Globe, Procreator of the Universe, Grand Master of the Elements, Protector of Arch Conscience, and Representative of the immortal Hoyle.—But at the same time that your free, loyal and independent slaves are thus prostrating themselves at the foot of your throne, contemplating with joy the Globular Rotundity of your August Person, which physiognotraces virtues as boundless as space; permit us to express the due sense of the liberty and happiness we experienced under your ever to be revered despotic predecessor, and to pray that the new dynasty, which commences in your more elevated self, may be the means of securing to your Majesty's loyal slaves the free exercise of their liberties and rights—that no innovation be made in the common law of the Society; but that the Ace may be permitted to take the Deuce, and the Deuce, when trumps, to take the Ace that is not. That the four honours and the odd card in your own hand, may confirm your well known moderation in the hearts of your subjects—that the rules of our sage lawgiver, Hoyle, may influence the decisions of your Majesty's Judges, and that the goddess of our idolatry, Fortune—may be permitted to cohabit with Chance, generate good luck in your Majesty's behalf, and load your Imperial Coffers with Nine Pennies, as plentiful as the grapes of Portugal. With this expectation from your Imperial Catholic Majesty, we raise our hands above our heads—bend our stiff and groveling necks to the ground for the future health of your Globular Person, the prosperity and happiness of the New Dynasty, and most devoutly pray that it may please you Sire, as Grand Pro Creator of the Universe, to increase and multiply your own progeny till they become as numerous as the sands on the sea shore—that our posterity to the end of eternity may enjoy the benefits of your unfathomable virtues. Thus, may it please your all potent Majesty, the committee appointed by your loving subjects have vainly endeavoured to express their zeal, affection and regard towards your Imperial person, but their reverence, admiration and love, as far exceeds the power of language to describe as the pre-eminent talents and virtues of your elevated mind transcends the puny, insignificant means of the Corsican Boney—as the majestical dignity of your person excells the pigmy Lilliputian as your Globe exceeds the magnitude of a nut shell.

Thus as the Universe, and future generations, the elements, the arch consciences, and the ghost of the immortal Hoyle, are humbly presented and placed under your magnanimous protection—may your all-searching eye penetrate the intricacies of finesse, defeat the machinations of devilish bad-luck, and pocket all the nine pennies of your subjects. And when it pleases your only superior to put a stopper to the current of life after the lapse of a thousand years, and deprive your loving vassals of the vital influence of your presence, then may your Arch Majesty enjoy the paradise of Mahomet which is preparing for you with the exclusive privilege of quaffing unadulterated nectar or the unadulterated vintage of 1801.

His imperial majesty, John the Frst, listened to the address of the committee with lively emotion depicted upon his rubicund countenance, and rising from his seat, with a profound bow to each member of the club, in regular rotation, he responded as follows :

Gentlemen of the Nine Penny Whist Club, My Free and Independent Vassals :

You are called together to consult upon the momentous affairs of State, with regard to which, it is your duty to offer me your opinion, and it will be my pleasure to pursue my own. But first, you are commanded, under peril incumbent, to take a glass of my imperial vintage of 1801. (All drink.)

Now, my vassals and gentlemen, you are pleased to inform me that I am rotund and gracious, so far we agree—I think so, myself. But in respect to the observance of old customs and constitutions, permit me to remark, that an Emperor's Deuce ought ever to take the Ace of trumps; in other particulars, not touching the prerogative, the Emperor willeth that the constitution be preserved. With regard to our foreign relations, I have only to observe, I am placed in a high attitude with my brother Emperors, all my inferiors, as you ought to know; but I enter into "entangling alliances" with no one; I thirst for no more blood; I am a man of peace; I brandish no weapon but the cork-screw. Gentlemen vassals, I felicitate you on the number of my subjects and adherents, and with the assistance of my Procreator-General, shall not fail to usher into globular existence sundry Emperors, apparent, equal in number to the Knight's of the Round Table. Sit down at my round table, gentlemen, and pitch into my imperial vintage of 1801.

We have no doubt but that full justice was done to the entertainment, for the presiding officer was famous in those days for the purity of the liquors he imported, it was a common saying among the "bon vivants" of that period, that a man could put his quart under his waistcoat, and wake in the morning with his head as clear as a bell. There was no "doctored stuff" then, but the pure juice of the grape, the generous Madeira, the sublime Port, the venerable and oily London Dock, all these in abundance and without stint, which gladdened a man's heart, and made him feel kindly disposed towards all creation. We have no further account of the proceedings of the Club, no record of any further action. How long it existed we have no data to determine. It has given us great pleasure to lay before our readers this sketch of some of the peculiarities, the habits and manners of the old Cape Fear *regime*. The gentlemen who composed that Club, were the first citizens of the place, distinguished for their virtues and intelligence, the genial hospitality, chivalric courtesy, and rigid observance of all the amenities of social intercourse. Quick to resent an indignity, they were equally prompt to forgive and forget all differences that would sometimes occur. The spirit of malice or of envy found no lodgment in their breast, and smoothed-faced hyprocrisy shunned their presence, for their generous tongues disdained to speak the thing their heart rejected. They have long since mouldered into dust, and in the ancient burial ground of old St. James' a few brown tombstones, defaced by age and long exposure, still remain, and in plain and simple language, the unadorned language of truth, recount the many virtues of those who sleep beneath. We who live in this progressive age boast loudly of our wonderful improvements in mechanics, in the arts and sciences and marvellous inventions, by means of which time and space are almost annihilated. We claim to live in an age of enlightened reason; each is striving with the other for success, and pressing on for the goal of triumph. In this struggle of feverish excitement, this ardent desire to secure the reward of physical exertion, the moral impulses are sadly overlooked or neglected, the finer attributes of our nature are too often warped or blunted by fancied rivalries or petty jealousies. Let us take care that while boasting of our advancement in civilization and learning, and the rapid progress we have made in all the comforts and conveniences of life, we forget not the example of the men of sixty years ago. Let it not be said that the present generation are at all deficient in those noble impulses, those generous instincts, that characterized the palmy days of this good old town of Wilmington in the early ages of its history, as illustrated in the manners and customs that prevailed at that period, that joyous "olden time," that glorious era of manhood's true nobility.

The President has pardoned Humphrey Marshall. Humph!

Direct Trade to Europe from the South.

We have taken occasion several times of late to speak of the dependence of the Southern States on the Northern for everything manufactured, from a steam engine to a hearth-broom, and endeavored to show that this was in a great degree the result of our institution of slavery. We could not make the most skillful mechanics out of this part of our population, and foreign skill could not be procured because of the prejudice there was against this class—intelligent and respectable mechanics said they would not migrate to a country in which manual labor was confined to a degraded class. Whether this was the only, or even the chief reason for our being without manufactures, we will not determine.

The fact is unquestionable, and we urged upon all who could command capital, to invest it in the manufacture of some of the many articles which abound in the South. We showed the advantages possessed by the Southern States, and particularly by North Carolina over any other part of America, for becoming a manufacturing country.—Everything, except some spices, that ever grow anywhere, can be found growing at the South, and if the factory can be erected near where the article grows, or may be found, the less must the expense be of manufacturing it.

We confined our remarks chiefly to cotton, and used some plain and obvious reasons for the poverty of the South under such a system as ours. Since writing the articles alluded to we have read a most striking and suggestive paper, in *De Bow's Review*, on the subject of direct foreign trade by the South, which confirms our views and induced us to add this paper. The situation of the cotton planter is therein graphically given as follows: "He sells his cotton to a New Yorker, and pays him freight and insurance, commissions and storage—the New Yorker sends it to Europe and pays for European goods with it—he brings the purchased goods to New York in Northern vessels—he insures in Northern houses—he stores them away and waits for the Southern merchant to purchase the goods and pay him *his profit and all expenses*—the Southern merchant pays to the North insurance and freight, and *makes all these accumulated expenses out of the cotton planter.*—Do you wonder that he is poor?" Suppose now the planter and the Southern merchant should combine to foster *direct trade* to Europe, is it not plain that all these immense expenses which now fall on the planter would be saved to him, and the legitimate profit go to the Southern merchant? But it is replied to all this that we have not the capital. This we are told can only be found in the great centres of commerce. Is this true? We grant that it is found there at present; but why? Is it not because capital, like everything else, goes to the *best market?*—There is more money in New York than elsewhere only because it is *more needed* there, and will, therefore, command a *higher price* than where it is less needed, for money is as much a matter of traffic as anything which is bought and sold—where it commands the highest rate of interest consistent with safety, there is its best market, and there it will be surely found. So far is it, then, from being true, that capital is *only* found in great commercial centres, that it will leave such centres for any point in the circumference where it is of more value than at the centre. Why is English capital found traversing the broad sea three thousand miles to find investment in the Railroads, Canals, and improvements of every kind in America? Only because a *higher price* is offered for it here. Let it be known to-morrow that capital will be better remunerated in the direct trade between the South and Europe than it now is in New York, and our word for it, it will soon be found leaving that city or any other *centre* for a better *market*.

Now, we think this is the vital problem to be demonstrated by the South. Can it be difficult to prove that he who buys cotton at the same price in a Southern market and takes it directly by *one trip* to an English cotton mill, must be able to realize greater profits in its resale at the mill, or in the manufactured state, than he who has to incur the long list of expenses we have enumerated between the market he bought it at and the same Engish mill? Are not all such intervening expenses just so much subtracted from the profits the direct shipper realizes?

We see in the Review above named, several points from which direct trade might be successfully established with Europe, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, and *of course* Wilmington is entirely ignored. This has always been the fate of North Carolina—she is *passed over* in coming South whenever any commercial schemes are spoken of, and yet we have been told by those engaged in trade, that Wilmington has some advantages over all other Southern ports, not the least of which is, that of being able to furnish "*a mixed cargo*," and if we have been correctly advised, this is a very important advantage in the direct trade of which we speak. We will go further and say, that the Railroads to Wilmington have opened this port to supplies from the Western parts of North Carolina, Virginia and Eastern Tennessee which must vastly increase the business and wealth of the city. But these advantages will be of no present or ulterior benefit to us without the *energy and enterprise* necessary to the success of great schemes.

With these, success in establishing direct trade to Europe from this port is certain; our men of character must do as the leading men of other Southern cities have done—they must visit the cities of England and France, which now have the greatest trade in the products of the South, and make arrangements with the best houses, so that our merchants and shippers here may realize the proceeds of drafts on such houses, through their agents here, as may enable them to pay the planters *immediately* for their crops.

These houses in Liverpool, London, Paris and Bremen, would certainly prefer this direct and immediate realization of their profits, to the slow and circuitous process they now pursue through Northern agencies. Other cities at the South have already done this—is there any moral or physical paralysis upon our powers that we *cannot* do the like? Now is the time. If postponed, we shall hear the old cry—"It is *too late*; if we had only begun when other cities did, we might have succeeded."

Important Arrests.

We learn from an exchange of the arrest of Mr. McLinsey, formerly a member of the Legislature of this State, and Mr. Joseph Baxter, both of Currituck county, which took place on Christmas day, near the Court House in that county, for being engaged in the capture and robbing of a vessel during the late war, when they were not employed in the Confederate service. A man named Moore was arrested some time since on the same charge, and is now confined in jail in Elizabeth City, where the prisoners just arrested are also to be sent. We hope the time will soon come when arrests, which are only made upon one side, for offences committed during the war, will cease, and peace and amnesty will extend to both sections of our country.

For the Journal.

County Agricultural Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice given, a respectable number of the farmers and other citizens resident in various portions of New Hanover county, assembled at Lillington, in said county, on Saturday, December, 29th, 1866.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dugald McMillan, Esqr., as chairman, and Mr. S. W. Clement, as secretary.

The chairman proceeded in an appropriate manner to explain the objects of the meeting to be to form a County Agricultural Society, and to agree upon a more uniform system of labor for the county of New Hanover. After further explanatory remarks by Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Col. B. R. Moore, and others, setting forth the importance of this meeting, and the necessity of adopting correct principles in the employment of labor and in the pursuits of agriculture.

On motion, a committee of five, embracing the chairman, were appointed to prepare and present resolutions expressive of the objects and views of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed on said committee, viz: Dr. Satchwell, D. McMillan, Col. B. R. Moore, Col. W. S. Larkins and John H. Murphy. The committee retired, and during their absence Joel Hines, Esq., presided over the meeting. While the committee were absent speeches were made by Messrs. F. J. Simpson, Calvin Hines, John Jones, S. W. Clement, P. H. Montague, and others.

The committee, after due deliberation, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, after free and full discussion, were successively adopted, each resolution being voted upon separately :

Whereas, It is now, in the opinion of this meeting, of more importance than ever before to establish and to preserve in good working order an Agricultural Society in New Hanover County, whose objects shall be the improvement of the art and science of agriculture and the welfare and elevation of the farming classes. And,

Whereas, The question of labor, always of great moment, is now, under the new order of things in the South, of more paramount importance to the farmer than ever before—of more significance than ever before to employer as well as employee—and it is of more consequence than ever before to the material prosperity of the South that the present deranged and disorganized system of labor of the Southern States should be improved. Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting hereby resolves itself into an agricultural association to be called "The New Hanover Agricultural Society," to be auxiliary to the State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed in each Captain's District in the County to organize in their respective districts a society subsidiary to this, and that each of said Societies be requested to appoint delegates to an adjourned meeting of this society to be held at this place on the first Friday of April next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of a more thorough organization of a County Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a suitable constitution and by-laws, for the government of said Society.

Resolved, That the custom in all enlightened countries of requiring satisfactory testimonials of character and qualications in those seeking employment is wise, and it is more necessary than ever before that it should be incorporated in the labor system of the South. Hence it is that this meeting strongly recommends to the farmers of New Hanover county not to employ, after the year 1867, any laborer who is unable to furnish such evidence of good character, &c.

Resolved, That we hereby sanction, and will adopt, all fair, honorable, and expedient means for improving the mental, moral, and spiritual condition of the laboring classes, believing, as we do, that such improvement will be alike just and advantageous to employer and employee; and we reiterate our oft repeated intentions to deal at all times fairly and justly with that portion of the colored race who have been recently freed under the government of the United States.

Resolved, That we recommend uniformity of prices in hiring labor, as alike advantageous to employer and employee, and we recommend wages to be paid in kind or in money. We express the opinion that ten dollars per month by the year should be the average compensation to prime hands, and a proportionate price for inferior hands. Such wages in our opinion are about equal in value to one-third of the main products raised; the laborer furnishing his own rations and clothing, while receiving such third.

Resolved, That it is recommended to both employer and employee to have a written contract for labor, except when emergencies arise requiring labor but a short time.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Wilmington *Journal* and *Dispatch*.

After the adoption of the above preamble and resolutions, the Chairman, at the request of the meting, appointed the following committees called for in the resolutions.

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.—Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Col. W. S. Larkins, Joel Hines and D. McMillan.

Committees to organize Subsidiary Societies in the different Precincts.—Upper Black River.—Dr. J. B. Scavy, Owen Fennell, Sen., Jas. Carr.

Lower Black River.—Dr. J. F. Simpson, F. H. Bell, Dr. J. R. Hawes.

Caintuck.—John T. Moore, R. F. Keith, William Lamb.

Piney Woods.—M. C. Collins, D. B. Bland, John Aikins, Sen.

Long Creek.—James Garrison, Will. S. Larkins, A. D. Bourdeaux.

South Washington.—Dr. H. F. Murphy, J. D. Powers, A. McMillan.

Rocky Point.—H. E. Carr, D. S. Durham, T. J. Armstrong.

Holly Shelter.—D. Shaw, Robert Williams, Samuel Player.

Topsail Sound.—R. K. Bryan, R. J. Nixon, D. H. McMillan.

Middle Sound.—D. S. Saunders, Reuben Everitt, Dr. A. F. Newkirk.

Masonboro'.—A London, Richard Beasly, Richard H. Grant.

Federal Point.—John Biddle, Henry Martindale, Solomon Reives.

Wilmington.—Col. B. R. Moore, Zeno H. Greene, John A. Taylor.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered the chairman and secretary for their services, and then a motion for adjournment was carried.

The respectable attendance in numbers from different points of the county, the harmony of spirit and unity of design actuating the meeting, and the general interest of the proceedings, all combined in giving hope and a resonable belief that this important and laudable movement to improve the agricultural condition of New Hanover county, will be successful.

DUGALD McMILLAN, Ch'm.
S. W. Clement, Sect'y.

Wilmington and Fayetteville.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:

The bill removing the mortgage of the State from the Western Railroad, from Fayetteville to Egypt, and enabling the Company to complete its Road from Egypt to the North Carolina Road, having become a law, that Company will begin at once to determine where its Western terminus shall be fixed, and to find out what aid can be had, and what friends can be enlisted in its cause. Aid must be had from some quarter—the Road is not to be built without an effort. It is expected that propositions will come from the following points:

1st. To build the Road from Egypt via Company's Shops, to Danville, Va.

2d. To Greensboro', connecting with the Piedmont Road at that point.

3d. To High Point, with the hope of its future extension up the Valley of the Yadkin, and connect with the Virginia and Tennessee Roads.

4th. To Salisbury, connecting with the Western North Carolina, and North Carolina Railroads.

Which of these points shall be seleted is important to Wilmington and Fayetteville. I consider their interest one and the same, and always have been. Unfortunately, they have never pulled together;—they ought to do so now. The Company itself must be governed by circumstance, and the aid they receive;—they must go where the money carries them.

The writer of this recently spent an hour in the depot of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad at Portsmouth. That hour convinced him that Wilmington would never again derive any trade from the North Carolina Railroad—(its name should be changed to the Virginia Railroad). There were to be seen goods marked to every depot along the line of the Raleigh and Gaston, and North Carolina Railroad, and to Columbia, S. C.; and freight trains loaded with produce from all that section. Truly we have built a Road to enrich the harbor of another State. Wilmington must look to the completion of the Charlotte and Rutherford Road, and to the Cape Fear River and its connections, for all her future communications with Western North Carolina; it will come to her through no other source.

It is simply to call the attention of Wilmington to these facts, that this article is written. Cannot there be some concert of action between Wilmington and Fayetteville? A glance at the map will show which of these lines ought to be selected for the extension of the Fayetteville Road; but *money* and *circumstances* must determine the point. CUMBERLAND.

County Matters.—We have collected from the minutes of the last session of the County Court the following transactions, given below, concerning county business. The following order we trust will be successful in its object :

Ordered, That the Chairman of this Court appoint a committee of two to confer with the Rail Road Bridge Company in relation to their constructing, in connection with their bridge over the North East River, a bridge or passage way for vehicles and foot passengers, and that said committee be authorized to negotiate terms with said Company for that purpose, and report to this Court at its next term. The Justices appointed as said committee W. A. Wright and J. L. Holmes.

Committees on Bridges and Bridge Matters, Committee to contract for the reconstruction of Little Bridge, over Smith's Creek: D. S. Sanders, Henry Nutt and S. M. West.

Dr. J. B. Seavey, Jas. Kerr, and Jas. Murphy, were appointed a committee to investigate all the fact, in connection with the contract for the erection of the bridge known as Newkirk's Bridge, over Black River, and report to the next term of the Court.

W. S. Larkins, F. H. Bell and John Larkins, were appointed a similar committee regarding the bridge known as Long Creek Bridge, over Long Creek, also to report at the next term of the Court.

J. P. Bannerman, R. T. Williams and Samuel Player, were appointed a committee to contract for the reconstruction of a bridge accross Ashe's Creek, and also for a bridge accross Sharkey Creek.

The committees appointed at a previous term of the court to contract for the reconstruction of the bridges over Moore's creek and Hamilton creek, reported favorably regarding the erection of the bridges, and compliance with the contracts; and the contractors were ordered to be paid.

The Chairman of the court, with Jno. A. Sanders, D. McMillan, and A. H. VanBokkelen, were appointed a committee to contract for the erection of a bridge over the pond known as Green's mill pond, at the point where the plank road crosses said pond; or to contract for making a roadway of dirt or like material through said pond with a proper bridge over the run of the creek.

Ordered, That the jailor of the county be allowed the sum of fifty cents per day for finding each prisoner as required by law and no more.

Work-House.

The following resolution in regard to the erection of a suitable work-house, and necessary buildings, will be found of interest :

Resolved, That, for the purpose of erecting the proper buildings necessary for one or more houses of correction, with work-shops and other suitable buildings for the safe-keeping, correcting, and employing of offenders, legally committed thereto, the Chairman of this court is hereby authorized and empowered to issue, on the faith and credit of the county of New Hanover, and dispose of bonds of said county in the aggregate not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, severally of such sums and denominations, payable at such time or times, drawing interest at such rate not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, of such form and tenor and transferable in such ways as the Chairman may deem most judicious.

Appointed as a committee on the above was S. D. Wallace, A. H. VanBokkelen, Jno. A. Sanders and D. McMillan, who were charged with all matters in reference to the erection of the buildings referred to in the foregoing resolutions, and were charged with the negotiation of the bonds authorized in the foregoing resolution, and, until the said buildings should be in readiness, were empowered to make such temporary arrangements for the employment of offenders, as they may deem judicious and are authorized by law.

Hilton Ferry.

The Solicitor for the County was directed to investigate the facts connected with the obligation of O. G. Parsley, Jr., to keep up a public ferry across the North Eastern Branch of the Cape Fear river, near Hilton, and, if the Solicitor considers that such obligation exists, he is to institute such proceedings at law as may be necessary to compel the said Parsley to keep up said ferry.

Appropriation for the Wardens of the Poor.

The County Trustee was ordered to pay over to the Treasurer of the Court of Wardens for the Poor, the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, in order to enable the Wardens to meet the unexpected demands made upon them by colored paupers during the months of October and November.

The Constitutional Amendment—Its Rejection by the Southern States Reported to Have Been Recommended by the President.

Charleston, Dec. 25, 1866.

Colonel Weatherby, a member of the State Senate and who was entrusted with an informal commission to the President of the United States, has returned to this city from Washington, where he had a long and highly gratifying interview with the Executive upon the question of restoration and kindred topics, in the course of which the President gave it as his deliberate opinion that the Southern States, through their Legislatures, should reject the proposed constitutional amendment, but in such terms as not to give offence to those who are urging it upon the South. Such action on their part, he believes, would be sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States—at least he had reason to hope that it would.

How long will Philadelphia deserve to be called the city of Brotherly Love, in face of the fact that car conductors kick colored brothers and sisters off the car platforms, and are sustained in the act by the municipal authorities?

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The Tax on Cotton.

At the last session of Congress an act was passed levying an internal revenue tax of three cents per pound on all cotton grown in the United States. This is equal to an assessment of twenty to thirty per cent. upon the cost of production—a burden which would be altogether without excuse if it were to rest upon any home interest. This is so apparent, that those who have defended the tax have based their arguments upon the ground that American cotton was without a rival in the markets of the world, and therefore such an exaction could not interfere at all with its foreign consumption, and must be paid by the alien purchaser.

To show the error of that position, a committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, consisting of five eminent citizens, drew up a report, which was perfectly unanswerable in its conclusions, and was unanimously adopted by that body. The committee were afterwards instructed to prepare a memorial to Congress urging the abolition of the tax. This document was prepared and presented for adoption at a special meeting of the Chamber recently called for that purpose. To the astonishment of those who ordinarily attend the sessions of this body, the meeting on this occasion was packed with a class of political partisans, who have done so much during the last three or four years to destroy the representative character of this Board of Trade. Speeches were made in opposition to the memorial by some gentlemen who were far more zealous than well-informed, and by others from whom no such opposition could have been expected.—Sneers were uttered against the committee who had prepared the report, although one of them, A. A. Low, who is also president of the Chamber, was absent from the country, and courtesy might have suggested a different course toward one who had given the subject so much attention. Sharp criticisms, with more ill-nature than point, were made upon the statistics prepared by the committee, although these were furnished from his own records by the well-known Matthew Maury, Esq., who was one of the "fathers" of the Chamber in the days of its widest influence and greatest usefulness, before it had degenerated into a political machine. In short, after treating the subject with the flippancy peculiar to the performances of a juvenile debating society, the majority present laid the memorial with its belongings upon the table, and the whole matter was indefinitely postponed. This was a signal triumph for the friends of the tax, and was brought about by the unusual gathering of those members whose faces are only seen in the Chamber on such special occasions, and whose names are not much known in connection with the "commerce" of New York.

This probably closes the history of the memorial, but it by no means disposes of the question thus summarily dismissed from the attention of that assembly. With all proper deference to the gentlemen who were in such haste to stultify their record and disown the former deliberate action of their body, made after consultation with the wisest heads in the country, we venture the assertion that the tax on cotton will prove to be a very serious mistake. It is true, as that committee asserted, however unpalatable the truth may be, that American cotton does not hold the position in the necessary supply of the world which it occupied before the war. The spinners did not simply learn to do without it, but they provided, to a great extent, a substitute for it in the growth of other countries. This production was everywhere stimulated by the eager demand and the enormous prices which were paid, until, at the close of the rebellion, the largest supplies came from other countries; and if our fields had never yielded another bale the world would not have been greatly distressed by the failure.

In the two years which preceded the war the European markets took 85 per cent. of their supply from this country, and but 15 per cent. from all other quarters. This was so far changed that after the close of hostilities it was found that other countries produced 60 per cent. of the cotton thus used, while America furnished but 40 per cent. of the supply.

The theory then held by some that the foreign was used only because American could not be obtained, and that its use would be abandoned the moment a supply was offered from our fields, has not been sustained by further experience. The foreign staple has not been obliged to wait for a market until our crop was exhausted, nor has its price depended upon its relative proportion to the yield from the States.—The cottons of Brazil, India and Egypt are now produced in large and annually increasing quantity, and have established a recognized position in every important market. When it became apparent two or three months ago that the crop of American cotton would fall below the larger estimates which have been current, the consequent advance in prices at Liverpool was far greater in India cotton than it was in cotton from the United States.

In view of these undeniable facts, it would seem to be the dictate of sound policy to recover, if possible, the prestige thus lost, and restore to American cotton

STATE NEWS.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina meets in Raleigh on the 14th inst.

SALE OF THE OLD GUION HOTEL.—This property was sold in this city, to-day, we learn, for the sum of $12,000. Dr. F. J. Haywood was the purchaser.

Ral. Sentinel.

WARREN COUNTY.—A highly intelligent correspondent, writing from this county, and the length of whose communication, we regret to say, precludes its publication, recommends Lieut. Benjamin M. Collins for election to the House of Commons, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Judkins. Our correspondent speaks in high terms of Mr. C's claims and qualifications. We have no doubt he would make an excellent representative.

Ral. Sentinel.

SERENADE TO GOV. VANCE.—At an early hour last evening a numerous party of gentlemen assembled at the Gaston House to listen to some fine music, by the Newbern Cornet Band, in honor of Ex-Gov. Vance. After repeated calls, the Governor appeared on the balcony and was introduced by His Honor, Mayor Washington, in few words, as "one too well known to require an introduction."

When the applause had subsided, Gov. Vance expressed his appreciation of the compliment in a short speech. He had long desired to come to Newbern. Had started several times, but stopped. It was during the years of '62, '63 and '64. He had at last been successful; had captured the city with four men and lost "nary soldier," &c., &c.

The lateness of the hour prevented our giving any further account of his remarks, which were enthusiastically received.

The music rendered by the Newbern Cornet Band was pronounced very good by all who heard it.—*Newb. Journal of Commerce.*

NEGRO SHOT—DEATH THE RESULT.—Acting upon information received by telegraph, Marshal Whitty on Friday night last, gave orders for a strict lookout to be kept, and certain parties arrested if possible. The same night officer Rhoden arrested a negro man answering the description given, and was conveying him to the Station house when the negro attempted to escape. Officer Rhoden, after firing a shot over his head to stop him if possible, took more deliberate aim and brought the fugitive to the ground.

The wound was not considered fatal at the time, and the negro was put in charge of his friends.

But on Saturday morning, after partaking of a hearty breakfast, the wounded man fell back in his bed a corpse.

An inquest, held on Sunday, rendered a verdict—"Death from gun shot, and discase." We understand the chief cause of his death was pleurisy.

Newbern Journal of Commerce.

ADDRESS TO THE FREEDMEN.—Col. W. K. Lane, by invitation, addressed the colored people at the Fair Grounds, to-day, at 11 o'clock. His speech is spoken of in the highest terms, and the selection of the Colonel, we think, was a judicious move on the part of the colored people; for to our own knowledge, no one is better able to give them that wholesome advice which they desire and need. Suddenly turned loose to manage for themselves, it would be uncharitable to expect that discipline to prevail among them which characterizes those who were free born. As it is, however, the colored population have exhibited much more consideration than was looked for, and they have only to go on in the line of policy which has been marked out for them by those of their own color, who, more fortunate, have the advantage of an education, and they will firmly fix that friendship on the part of the whites, of which they have time and again been assured. It is our duty to be their friend—humanity points in that direction—their former condition, and their present deportment, claim it at our hands.

Goldsboro' News, 1st inst.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—We learn that on Friday, when eleven miles beyond Salisbury and with the train running 25 miles an hour, the axle of one of the passenger cars snapped in two, and the car, in that condition, was dragged some distance before the engine could be reversed. Fortunately no one was seriously injured. It is almost miraculous that any one should have escaped unhurt under such circumstances.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—At the adjourned meeting of the District Fair Committee, appointed at the last meeting of the Craven County Agricultural and Wine Growing Association, held last night at the Gaston House, Col. H. T. Guion in the chair, and Alex. Justice, Esq., acting as Secretary, the following were the proceedings:

A committee consisting of Messrs. J. J. Roberson and R. S. Primrose, was appointed to invite ex-Governor Z. B. Vance and company to the meeting. Gov. Vance accepted the invitation and attended.

On motion, Messrs. Moore and Rountree were appointed a committee to invite all persons present from adjoining counties to participate in the meeting.

The following report of a sub-committee was presented by its chairman, W. P Moore, and adopted:

The Agricultural and Wine Growing Association of the County of Craven:

Your Committee to whom was referred the leasing of a suitable site, for the holding of Annual Fairs, beg leave respectfully to report, that they have agreed with the Directors of the Old Fair Grounds upon a lease of three years, for the sum of one hundred and dollars.

They take pleasure in stating that the buildings upon the ground are intact, and in very little expense, can be put in thorough repair. That the cost of erecting stalls, and the laying off of a race course, will require the greatest outlay; and that in the judgment, the whole outlay of refitting will not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars. They further beg leave to state that sheds and stables, in part, have been removed from their original position across the grounds in such a manner as to divide the contemplated race course; and that these grounds are now in possession of the military, but they take pleasure in stating, that they have assurance from those in authority, that our lawful object shall not be prevented, but encouraged by their co-operation. We propose to at once upon the refitting of the race course and buildings, and date the renewal of the lease from the 1st day of January, 1867, all of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. P. MOORE, Chairman.

Gov. Vance was introduced by the Chairman and addressed the meeting for about twenty minutes in a speech of much interest and abounding in practical knowledge. The lessons learned by the young men of the State during the war were noted and commented upon, and the new notions and modes of labor and life resulting from our changed condition, were discussed.

Mr. Lawrence and Col. John D. Whitford spoke on the objects of the meeting and the importance of the present movement, when the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

The meeting was a most interesting one.

The Masonic Brotherhood of Philadelphia have decided to erect a new Masonic Temple in that city, to cost not less than one million of dollars.

Extracts from the First Report of the Public Treasurer to the Legislature of North Carolina.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

I have the honor to submit the accompanying report of the operations of this department since the inauguration of the permanent State government, January 1st, 1866.

Table A exhibits the public accounts.—The large aggregates of the debits and credits result from the requirement of the Funding Act of March 10th, 1866, that I shall sell the new bonds, and with the proceeds discharge the past due bonds and coupons, in consequence of which the entries are made on the fiction of an actual sale and payment, instead of a mere exchange of securities.

The small amount of public taxes paid in, arises from the postponement by the General Assembly of the return day, from the 1st of October to 1st November, subsequently by the Convention to 1st January, 1867.

CONVENTION TAXES.

Table B exhibits the returns of the taxes under the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention. Total $231,123 02. This sum will be hereafter to some extent increased. In several counties, i. e., Pasquotank, Burke, and Jackson, no person was qualified as collector of taxes under the Ordinance and by Act of Assembly the present Sheriffs were charged with the duty, with directions to make returns when the other State taxes are payable into the Treasury.

Again, sundry persons have refused to answer as to their liability to taxes under said ordinance, on the ground, that for business done, while martial law prevailed, they could not legally be taxed under authority of the State. Cases of indictment under the ordinance are now pending in our Supreme Court, and involve important questions as to the powers of the Convention in enforcing the Revenue Laws during the year 1865.

Table C contains the accounts of the Literary Fund.

PUBLIC DEBT.

There is a very great interest manifested at home and abroad in the financial condition of North Carolina. At the same time I am convinced from the numerous letters to my department for information, that the absorbing events of the last six years have left in the minds of but few of our people an accurate remembrance of the public debt, and of the public assets. I think it proper, therefore, to enter more into detail on these subjects than has heretofore been usual, that it may be known precisely where we stand.

Table D contains a descriptive list of the bonds outstanding against the State, dated prior to May 20th, 1861, and since 1865.—Total amount, $11,433,000; the amount of annual interest on which is $685,950. Adding the estimated amount of interest due on said debt, still unfunded, say $1,600,000, up to and inclusive of October 1st, 1866, we have the total anti-war and post-war debt, on the 1st October, 1866, $13,033,000. The exact amount of interest unfunded cannot be ascertained, because coupons of old bonds and of those issued during the war, were paid during the war, without a separate record being kept of the amounts of each, but the above estimate is believed to be accurate.

* * * * *

Here follows statistics of the public debt in detail, which we omit:

While on this subject, I will state that many of the old bonds, for various reasons, have endorsements on them which injuriously affects their sale, commonly called "scratched bonds." Many of these endorsements were under the registration law of 1856–'57; nearly all were made with a view to security from loss. In my judgment, it would be to the interest of the State, to give in exchange to all bona fide holders of these "scratched bonds," new bonds of longer dates, on payment by the holder of a small sum to cover the expenses of the new issue.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS ISSUED DURING THE WAR.

Table E is a descriptive list of the bonds issued for Internal Improvement purposes during the late war, dated since May 20th, 1861, and prior to the year 1866, amounting to $1,189,000. These are coupon bonds, payable, principal and interest, in Raleigh, in "good and lawful money of the Confederate States of America."

We omit here the details, showing for what purposes these bonds were issued.—The Treasurer says:

The above mentioned bonds (except those for the Chatham Railroad Company) were issued under acts passed before the war.—All were used in prosecution of our works of Internal Improvements. Many of these were issued when currency was less depreciated than at the present time. Nearly all being unsaleable, are held by our own citizens. It is but just that new bonds should be given in exchange for them on such terms as may be right.

Table F exhibits the year of maturity of the bonds of the State dated prior to May 20th, 1861, and since the year 1865, and where payable. From this table it appears, that in the fiscal years of 1867 and 1868, $56,000 will become due, to wit: $15,000, on April 1st, 1867, and $41,000, on January 1st, 1868.

Table G shows the Bonds and Treasury notes issued during the war, for general purposes, and Table H, debts not funded, to Banks and individuals:

Bonds,	
Treasury Notes,	$12,871,500 00
Banks, &c.,	5,246,336 25
	508,423 00
Total,	$18,626,259 25

Of this amount $1,000,000 are reported by Mr. John White, former State Agent, as being on special deposit in the Manchester and County Bank, Manchester, England, having never been used for the purpose for which they were issued, i. e. as collaterals in negotiating loans.

The Sinking Fund has to its credit in war bonds, $2,372,500, and $130,000 were redeemed during the war, by sale of the Steamer *Advance*.

Deducting these items, aggregating $3,502,500, we have, as far as is exhibited by the books of the Treasury, the debt of the State, contracted during the war, for general purposes, outstanding, $15,123,759 25. The loans contracted abroad for blockade operations, were not negotiated through this Department, and I have no official information of their amount.

It is impossible to designate the various objects for which the above debt was contracted. Proceeds of sales of Bonds, Treasury notes, taxes, &c., were paid out of the Treasury indiscriminately, for all purposes, civil and military. Some issues were made in payment of old bonds and coupons of the State maturing, others for salaries of judicial and other civil officers, and others in support of our charitable institutions.—Some $2,000,000 of notes, which can be identified, were paid out towards the support of indigent families of soldiers. In some cases the securities, issued for objects not in aid of the war, can be identified, but for the most part, it is impossible to prove for what purpose they left the Treasury.

STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE STATE.

Table I gives a statement of the stocks and securities held by the State, viz: Stocks in Railroad and Canal Companies, $5,934,500. Bonds with interest on various corporations, $3,412,955 22. Total $9,347,455 22.

Mr. Battle here gives a minute description of the character of these various securities, under what acts issued, most valuable for reference, He continues:

I have given a full statement of the liabilities of the State, and of the assets for which these liabilities mostly were created. It will be noticed that the annual interest, even after the past due bonds and coupons are funded, and if the bonds issued during the war to the Railroad Companies be included, will not exceed $860,000.

The stocks and bonds held by the State, amount to $9,347,455 22. Many of which, under the revival of travel and production, will contribute to relieve the public burden. A State as great in all the resources which swell a nation's wealth, when capital shall regain confidence, and give its potent aid to industry, will bear this small tax, not one third of one per cent of the $300,000,000 of our property, without perception of its weight.

Whether the State has sufficiently recovered from the losses of the late disastrous struggle, and the embarrassments caused by the sudden change of the labor system, to be able to enter now, on the regular payment of the interest on the Public debt, rests peculiarly within the knowledge, and within the decision of the representatives of the people, who are familiar with their condition.

I know you will realize the importance of an early return to a prompt fulfillment of our obligations. By every consideration of enlightened public policy, by regard to the pecuniary and social standing of our citizens, wherever in the civilized world the pursuit of business or pleasure may lead them, in respect to the fair name of North Carolina, whose plighted word only the sternest necessity has ever been able to break, we are bound as soon as God gives us the strength, to redeem our promise.

The vast wealth of our Western counties, now locked up within their rocky barriers, appeal to us not to let our railroads come to disgraceful ruin, after penetrating to the base of the mountains they were designed to cross.

The benefits of the works already built by the credit of the State, are immeasurably greater than the capital stock which represents their cost. They have added millions to our taxable property. They still transport to the markets of the world the work of our hands and the produce of our soil. They are every day becoming stronger for future development. All nations which desire not to fall behind in the march of civilization are toiling to multiply and extend such highways. When we are ready to cast away these aids to progress, and have no share in the victories of science and industry over the material world, then we may ingloriously throw aside all care for our fast increasing debt, until its accumulated weight is too grievous for our strength.

FUNDING ACT OF MARCH 10TH, 1866.

Table L exhibits in detail the operations of this department, in executing the above Act. Under this law, new six per cent. coupon bonds, dated January 1st, 1866, interest payable at the National Bank of Republic in the city of New York, semi-annually, on the 1st day of July and January of each year, have been issued in exchange for bonds and coupons of bonds, issued under Acts passed prior to May 20th, 1861, to the amount of $1,425,000 on October 1st, 1866.

The Act requires me to sell the new bonds, at not less than par, and with the proceeds pay the past due bonds and interest, and the entries on the books of this department are according to this fiction.

The effect is to require interest to be charged from January 1st, 1866, on the new bonds, but to allow none on the coupons offered in exchange. This produces many complaints, holders contending that coupons due January 1st, 1866, and anterior thereto, should justly bear interest in the same manner, as by the Act, past due bonds bear interest from maturity until paid.

The construction of the law, adopted by me, is in accordance with the settled practice of this department for many years. In deference to holders of coupons, whose position is, I think, reasonable, I bring the matter to your attention, as in your power only lies the remedy.

As the operation of the Act is on the fiction of an actual payment for the new bonds, I felt bound to require applicants for the exchange to pay the accrued interest in coupons or currency. In this way $1,409 99 in currency have been received, which is deposited in the Treasury.

EXCHANGE OF STOCKS FOR BONDS.

The ordinance of the Convention, ratified 16th of June, 1866, entitled, "An Ordinance to exchange the Stocks of the State for bonds issued prior to May 21st, 1861," required me to advertise in such newspapers as I should select, for sealed proposals for the exchange of stocks, bonds and other interests, held by the State, for the principal bonds issued before the 20th of May, 1861.

Accordingly, I advertised in newspapers in different portions of this State, Virginia, Washington, New York, Baltimore and Boston, for such exchange, fixing the day for opening bids, as late as November 1st, 1866, in order that parties desirous of making the exchange might have opportunity of seeing the annual reports by the different Rail Road and other corporations, whose stocks were offered. The bids were opened in presence of the Governor and Comptroller, as directed by law. The only stock for which offers were made, was that of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, the whole of which was taken at an aggregate premium of $3,333 87½.

Table M. shows the names of the successful bidders and the premiums offered.

As the bonds secured by liens held by the State are in part transactions had during the war, I have postponed the offering them for exchange under the law, until I could lay the matter before you, that the interest claimed by the State may be ascertained, and declared by you, if you think advisable. I respectfully recommend that these transactions be validated on such terms as may be deemed just to the State and to the holders of securities, issued for internal Improvement purposes during the war.

AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP.

In compliance with the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to authorize the Public Treasurer to receive and invest the land scrip donated to this State, for the establishment of an Agricultural College," I commissioned Hon. D. L. Swain to proceed to Washington and procure the issue. In this he was successful, and on the 8th day of August, 1866, the scrip was forwarded to Raleigh, and is now in the Treasury.

Under the act of Congress granting the scrip, the States, who have no public lands, within their limits, are not allowed to locate their scrip, but must sell the same. The act of Assembly directs the Public Treasurer to sell the scrip, "by and with the advice and consent of the Governor." In view of the depressed state of the land market, fifty cents per acre being the usual selling price for larg amounts, the Governor did not advise a sale, but preferred to leave the matter open for your action, which course met with my approval.

Lieutenant Colonel Homer B. Sprague is preparing a history of the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, a regiment that greatly distinguished itself during the war.

In Lavacca, Texas, an old man, while sleeping in the day time, was flyblown about the nose, resulting in the introduction of screw worms, which penetrated his head so far as to cause death.

The Girard estate yielded $330,000 last year. The fund will soon support 1,200 orphans.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED BY THE U. S. AND EUROPEAN NEWS ASSOCIATION FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Impeachment of the President—A new Mission—The Arkansas Delegation—Appointment of Revenue Inspector for Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2—P. M.

There is good authority for saying that the bill impeaching the President will be introduced into the House on Monday next, by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, with every prospect of success. The President was notified to-day of the fact, and expressed himself ready for trial.

The United States steamer Don leaves Annapolis on a secret mission, having on board Admiral Porter and Hon. Frederick Seward, Assistant Secretary of State. Her destination is believed to be to establish the United States authority on some island lately discovered, as it is understood that the vessel will not be heard from until she returns home. It is not true that General Grant accompanies the mission.

The Arkansas delegation visits the President to-morrow.

Wm. Attlee has been appointed Revenue Inspector for Louisiana.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—6 P. M.

Gold 132¼. Coupon Sixes of '64, 105¼; Registered do. of '65, 106. The dry goods market is steady and unchanged—trade quiet but healthy. Cotton firmer; Uplands 35 cents; Orleans 36½ cents. Flour firmer: Southern $11 25@$17.—Wheat 1@2 cents higher. Corn 1 cent better; mixed $1 11½@$1 14½. Pork unsettled; new Mess $20 62@$21 50. Lard firmer at 11¾@13 cents.—Groceries are nominally unchanged. Money steady. Gold 132¼. Freights dull; Corn 31½d. by sail and 41½d. by steam to Liverpool. Government securities are firmer.

[LATER.]

Government's closed rather better. Coupon sixes of '81, 107¼. Registered five-twenties of '62, 105½. Ten-forties (coupons) 99⅝@100. For money 7 ₱ cent. is freely offered and some business done at 6 ₱ cent. Gold closed at 132½@132¾. Exchange dull and heavy.

CINCINNATI, Jan 2—8 P. M.

Flour is firm and unchanged. Whiskey is firm at $2 26, in bond. Hogs are rather dull at $7 40@$7 65, net, closing firm; the receipts for two days were 13,500 head; the Price Current gives the total receipts of the week at 40,000 head, for the season 284,000 head, against 228,000 head last year. Mess pork is in good demand at $20. Lard 12 cts. ₱ lb. There is a speculative demand for both of the articles from outside parties. Bulk meats are in firmer demand. Light green meats firmer;—holders ask ¼ cent advance. Gold 132. Money scarce and in demand.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2—6 P. M.

Sales of 62 hogsheads tobacco—market firm for Common lugs at $2 45@$3 50; Medium leaf $12 25. Flour firmer at $9 50. Grain unchanged. Mess Pork active at $20 50. Hogs $6 50@$6 75. The receipts of shelled corn were 900 bushels, and of Oats 7,300 do. Lard 12 cents. Raw Whiskey, in bond, $2 30. Bulk Meats active; Shoulders 8 cts.; Clear Sides 11¼ cents.

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, on the 20th inst., by Rev. W. M. Kennedy, L. B. GARRISS, Esq., of North Hampton county, N. C., to Miss S. C. MATHIS.

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

IN THE N. C. Presbyterian of September 26th, an article was published over the signature of "Amicus." I invite attention to an extract from that article. "If wholesome discipline, devotion to the cause of education, skill and experience in teaching will secure success, then the Faculty of this Female College have all the elements of success. There is no institution where the mental culture, the health, the morals, and the manners of the pupils, are more looked after and cared for."

The next session will commence on the second Monday of January, 1867. Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The entire expense of Tuition and Board, including washing, for a Session of Twenty Weeks, will be from $115 to $125, currency. $10 will be deducted when full settlements are made in advance. Extra charges will be made for Music, French, Latin and Drawing. Advance payments will be expected, yet the greatest possible indulgence will be given our patrons. A large patronage is *needed, desired and expected.*

Address,

J. M. M. CALDWELL,
Statesville, N. C.

Jan. 3 48-4t*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Term of this Institution will begin on SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1867.

Tuition	$50
Board	$70 to $100

For catalogues or more particular information apply to the President of the University.

HON. DAVID L. SWAIN,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Jan. 3 48-3t

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I will apply to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its session to re-convene on the 22d of January, 1867, for an act to correct an error in a grant of land held by me.

DANIEL JOHNSON, SEN.

Bladen county, Jan. 3 48-4t

BEAR GARDEN FOR SALE.

I OFFER my Plantation in Holly Shelter for sale. One fourth cash, the ballance in one, two and three years. Deeds to be given when all the payments are made.

There is in the tract about 4,000 acres; 1,000 good farming land, new; 375 cleared and ready for cultivation. The quality of the land is unsurpassed in fertility. I have made one hundred and twenty-four bushels of Corn off one acre and am satisfied there is two hundred that, with the same cultivation, will produce the like amount. The improvement consists of one Dwelling House with six rooms; with all necessary out houses, Barns and Stable, Negro quarters, &c. The ditches and fences on one half of the plantation are in good order.

The plantation lies near the North East River and Eleven miles from Burgaw Depot on the W. & Weldon Railroad. The range for stock is good. If the above property is not disposed of by the 15th February, it will be offered for sale at public auction at Exchange Corner, Wilmington, North Carolina.

E. D. HALL

Jan. 1 80-1twts—48-tf

Newbern Journal of Commerce copy 1 time a week in daily for one month.

$50 REWARD

WILL be paid for the return of a MARE stolen from me on the 26th December, 1866. She is very thick and short, about 5 feet high; black color, with a few white hairs; blaze face, right hind foot and fetlock white; feet graveled and very tender, and cannot travel well; is with foal, and in very good condition, and about 12 or 13 years old.—Also, one perfectly black FILLY, a little white on one hind hoof, one year old last Spring, and very large and beautiful for her age; about 5 feet high, and well built. The latter was stolen about the 18th October last.

I will pay one hundred dollars reward for the return of the horses, or fifty dollars for proof sufficient to convict the thief.

My address is Pink Hill, Lenoir county, N. C.

WINEFORD HARPER.

Jan. 2 81-1t—48-1t*

Fayetteville News and Raleigh Sentinel copy to amount of $2 each, and send bills to Journal for payment.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, on Saturday morning, Dec. 29th, Joe Croom, (negro) who was committed to prison on a charge of rape. Said Croom is about 28 years of age, height about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches, complexion bacon color. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him.

SAML R. BUNTING,
Sheriff New Hanover county, N. C.

Dec. 30 79 d4tw1m

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 PER MONTH for Gentlemen, and $25 to $75 for Ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing-Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch quilt, bind, braid, and embroider beautifully—price only $20—making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on C. BOWERS & CO., Office No. 255 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms.

Dec. 1—55d44-1m

STATEMENT

of the principal articles exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Month ending December 31st, 1866, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with the Months of October and November, 1866.

ARTICLES.		Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	New York.	2,200	1,241	3,441
Crude do.	Boston.	150	100	250
Rosin do.	Phila.	396	405	801
Tar do.		430		430
Pitch do.		2,378		2,378
Cotton, bales	Baltimore.	482	405	887
Cotton Yarn, do.		100		100
Cotton Sheeting, do.		60	50	110
Lumber, P. P. feet	Bucksport, Me.	8,241	1,021	9,262
Timber, do.		1,021	2,523	3,544
Shingles, do.	Total December.	23,055	2,166	25,221
Staves, Juniper do.		2,523	2,684	5,207
Staves, Oak do.		468	2,604	3,072
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	New York.	2,200	2,241	4,441
Crude do.		501	2,809	3,310
Rosin do.	Boston.	21,410	1,335	22,745
Tar do.		2,225		2,225
Pitch do.				
Cotton, bales	Phila.	492	405	897
Cotton Yarn, do.		100		100
Cotton Sheeting, do.		60	50	110
Lumber, P. P. feet	Baltimore.	25,055	8,241	33,296
Timber, do.		2,523	1,021	3,544
Shingles, do.	Total December.	2,166	2,604	4,770
Staves, Juniper do.		468	2,604	3,072
Staves, Oak do.		2,684	5,207	7,891
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	New York.	2,241	3,581	5,822
Crude do.		2,809	2,993	5,802
Rosin do.	Boston.	1,335	1,021	2,356
Tar do.				
Pitch do.				
Cotton, bales	Phila.	405	399	804
Cotton Yarn, do.			25,620	25,620
Cotton Sheeting, do.		50	2,854	2,904
Lumber, P. P. feet	Baltimore.	8,241	97	8,338
Timber, do.		1,021	15	1,036
Shingles, do.	Bucksport, Me.	3,581	323	3,904
Staves, Juniper do.		25,620		25,620
Staves, Oak do.		2,854	919	3,773
	Total December.	97	4,990	5,087
		15	4,834	4,849
	Total October.	16	109,932	109,948
		6,976	11,586	18,562
	Total November.	17	7,728	7,745
		41	18,009	18,050
	Total 3 Months.	7,448	134,269	141,717
		618	8,717	9,335
	Grand Total December.	3,241	1,021	4,262
		25,620	2,809	28,429
		2,854	110	2,964
		97	2,100	2,197
		15	15	30
	Grand Total October.	11,005	2,100	13,105
		774,521	3,608,194	4,382,715
		15	15	30
	Total 3 Months.	785,541	3,610,309	4,395,850
		258,000	919	258,919
	November.		323	323
		258,000	1,242	259,242
		11,005	11,005	22,010
		774,521	3,608,194	4,382,715
		15	15	30
	Total 3 Months.	785,541	3,619,214	4,404,755
		4,990		4,990
		2,100	2,100	4,200
		11,005	2,100	13,105
		18,095	4,200	22,295
	Grand Total December.	3,241	1,021	4,262
		25,620	2,809	28,429
		2,854	110	2,964
		97	2,100	2,197
		15	15	30
	Grand Total October.	11,005	2,100	13,105
		774,521	3,608,194	4,382,715
		15	15	30
	Grand Total 3 Months.	785,541	3,619,214	4,404,755

Commerce of Wilmington.

STATEMENT

of the principal articles exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Month ending December 31st, 1866, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with the Months of October and November, 1866.

ARTICLES.		Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	New York.	2,200	1,241	3,441
Crude do.	Boston.	150	100	250
Rosin do.	Phila.	396	405	801
Tar do.		430		430
Pitch do.		2,378		2,378
Cotton, bales	Baltimore.	482	405	887
Cotton Yarn, do.		100		100
Cotton Sheeting, do.		60	50	110
Lumber, P. P. feet	Bucksport, Me.	8,241	1,021	9,262
Timber, do.		1,021	2,523	3,544
Shingles, do.	Total December.	23,055	2,166	25,221
Staves, Juniper do.		2,523	2,684	5,207
Staves, Oak do.		468	2,604	3,072
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	New York.	2,241	3,581	5,822
Crude do.		2,809	2,993	5,802
Rosin do.	Boston.	1,335	1,021	2,356
Tar do.				
Pitch do.				
Cotton, bales	Phila.	405	399	804
Cotton Yarn, do.			25,620	25,620
Cotton Sheeting, do.		50	2,854	2,904
Lumber, P. P. feet	Baltimore.	8,241	97	8,338
Timber, do.		1,021	15	1,036
Shingles, do.	Bucksport, Me.	3,581	323	3,904
Staves, Juniper do.		25,620		25,620
Staves, Oak do.		2,854	919	3,773
	Total December.	97	4,990	5,087
		15	4,834	4,849
	Total October.	16	109,932	109,948
		6,976	11,586	18,562
	Total November.	17	7,728	7,745
		41	18,009	18,050
	Total 3 Months.	7,448	134,269	141,717
		618	8,717	9,335
	Grand Total December.	3,241	1,021	4,262
		25,620	2,809	28,429
		2,854	110	2,964
		97	2,100	2,197
		15	15	30
	Grand Total October.	11,005	2,100	13,105
		774,521	3,608,194	4,382,715
		15	15	30
	Grand Total 3 Months.	785,541	3,619,214	4,404,755

STATEMENT of the principal articles exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the year ending December 31st, 1866.

ARTICLES.		COASTWISE.	FOREIGN.
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	New York.	2,200	1,241
Crude do.	Boston.	150	100
Rosin do.	Phila.	396	405
Tar do.		430	
Pitch do.		2,378	
Cotton, bales	Baltimore.	482	405
Cotton Yarn, do.		100	
Cotton Sheeting, do.		60	50
Lumber, P. P. feet	Bucksport, Me.	8,241	1,021
Timber, do.		1,021	2,523
Shingles, do.	Total December.	23,055	2,166
Staves, Juniper do.		2,523	2,684
Staves, Oak do.		468	2,604
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	New York.	2,241	3,581
Crude do.		2,809	2,993
Rosin do.	Boston.	1,335	1,021
Tar do.			
Pitch do.			
Cotton, bales	Phila.	405	399
Cotton Yarn, do.			25,620
Cotton Sheeting, do.		50	2,854
Lumber, P. P. feet	Baltimore.	8,241	97
Timber, do.		1,021	15
Shingles, do.	Bucksport, Me.	3,581	323
Staves, Juniper do.		25,620	
Staves, Oak do.		2,854	919
	Total December.	97	4,990
		15	4,834
	Total October.	16	109,932
		6,976	11,586
	Total November.	17	7,728
		41	18,009
	Total 3 Months.	7,448	134,269
		618	8,717
	Grand Total December.	3,241	1,021
		25,620	2,809
		2,854	110
		97	2,100
		15	15
	Grand Total October.	11,005	2,100
		774,521	3,608,194
		15	15
	Grand Total 3 Months.	785,541	3,619,214

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ 31	@	33	
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	8 00	@11	00
BRICKS, ₱ M.	12 00	@20	00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 50	@ 3	75
New	3 50	@ 4	50
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18	@	20
Adamantine	25	@	26
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	40	@	45
Laguayra	33	@	35
Rio	25	@	29
St. Domingo	26	@	28
COTTON, ₱ lb.			
Ord. to Mid'g	28	@	32
Strict Mid'g	00	@	33
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ dy	33	@	35
Dundee	30	@	34½
Rope, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 45	@ 1	50
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yard	18½	@	19
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	2 75	@ 3	00
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	65	@	75
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	00 00	@00	00
No. 2	20 00	@22	00
No. 3	17 50	@18	00
Mullets	9 00	@11	00
Herring,			
East	5 00	@ 7	00
N.C.roe	10 00	@00	00
do cut	9 00	@00	00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	10	@	11
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	12 75	@16	00
Superfine	9 75	@11	50
Fine	9 00	@ 9	50
GLUE, ₱ lb.	18	@	20
GUNNY BAGS	35	@	45
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	102½	@	102 50
LAND PLASTER, ₱ ton	18	00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 05	@ 1	30
Oats	70	@	80
Peas, Cow	1 10	@ 1	15
Rice, rough	0 00	@ 0	00
Carolina	12½	@	00
East India	11½	@	0 12
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	4½	@	5
Dry	10	@	15
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 30	@ 1	35
Northern	1 10	@ 1	15
IRON, ₱ lb.			
English, ass'd	8

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1867.

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The letter of our intelligent correspondent in reference to the extension of the Western Railroad now completed from Fayetteville to Egypt in Chatham county, to some point on the North Carolina Railroad, contains matter for the serious reflection and prompt action of our people.—The President has already called a meeting of the stockholders of this railroad to assemble in the town of Fayetteville, on the 22d day of January, to accept or reject the act of the Legislature removing the mortgage which the State holds upon the road, by taking in lieu thereof stock in the corporation, and we suppose the question of the Western terminus will be brought before this meeting. At present, by the provisions of the act, the road cannot extend beyond the North Carolina Railroad, but of course this prohibition would be very readily removed by a future Legislature, should it be regarded as advantageous to this road and not destructive of other works already completed, to extend it further.

Where the Western terminus of this road shall be, is of vital importance to the city of Wilmington, and this question also is of the first interest to Fayetteville, and it may be regarded as fortunate that the interests of the two places, in this respect, are identical. The terminus which will bring most prosperity to Fayetteville as a manufacturing town, will add most to the business of our own city as a market and shipping point. But on the other hand, whatever may be the Western connection of this road, Fayetteville will be benefited to some extent, as at least a new and expeditious avenue for trade and travel is opened. Not so, however, with our own city. The vast commerce which now seeks our wharves from the upper Cape Fear, may to some extent be drawn off through Virginia by this very means. It is useless to shake the head incredulously and point to the almost uninterrupted water navigation from Fayetteville to this place, and thence to the great commercial centres of the world. We know that cotton, and probably other produce, is now being brought almost from within sight of the spires of Charleston, *across* the Cape Fear at this point, and thence by rail to Norfolk. And the same is true on the upper route, cotton and other produce being shipped from Columbia, South Carolina, through Charlotte and Raleigh to Norfolk, and the merchants and planters are receiving their return freights by the same route. This, we confess, is a singular state of affairs, and contrary to all preconceived ideas and former experience in regard to the transportation of freight, but it is no less true than singular.

Assisted, as the Western Railroad is, by the recent act of the Legislature, it will be extended, beyond doubt and at an early day, to some point on the North Carolina Railroad. We suppose one of the four routes named by our correspondent will be selected. We know that while the bill was under consideration, not then having passed the Senate, the stockholders of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, being then in meeting, had telegraphic correspondence with a distinguished member of the Legislature as to the prospects of the passage of the bill, and the chances, in event of its passage, of extending the road, by way of Company Shops, to Danville, Va., should that road furnish pecuniary assistance.—That without the efficient aid of Colonel Hall, in the Senate, the bill would not have become a law, no one, we are assured, would be more willing to acknowledge than the Senator from Cumberland, and the proceedings of the House of Commons demonstrate how Colonel Cowan saved the bill after it had been defeated upon its second reading. For all this the people of that section are doubtless duly grateful—in fact, through their representatives, their obligations have been gracefully acknowledged; but this Company, like all others in the South, needs all the assistance possible, and we cannot expect gratitude to out-weigh interest. The road will be extended to that point where most aid is furnished, provided such extension is not regarded as hostile to the interests of Fayetteville.

To this road, and the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad and its connection with the Western Extension, or its own extension beyond the mountains, the future of Wilmington almost entirely depends. Our correspondent does not err in saying we may look in vain for any benefit to be derived from the North Carolina Railroad. Although the charter of that road was secured by the efforts of the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, one of the most energetic and public-spirited representatives this section ever had, and although one-tenth of the private stock of that Company is owned in this city, yet so thorough and complete are its connections with the roads leading from Raleigh to Norfolk, that the latter place receives nine-tenths of its out-going and in-coming freight. The trade from the entire section of country traversed by this grand trunk road is now lost to Wilmington, and our only hope to recover any portion of it and open new territory to us, is by the extension of the Western Railroad and the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

Our people, therefore, cannot too speedily realize these facts and act accordingly. We hope we have but few business men who are content with their present operations, or property-owners who will not make a manly effort to add to the value of their estates. The Legislature has placed it within the power of Wilmington to greatly increase her wealth, her business and her population. But it cannot be done without an united effort on our part. The opportunity is now offered to us, the best we believe ever within our grasp, to take rank with the very first commercial cities of the Southern sea-coast. Wilmington must add her efforts to those of Fayetteville. The road leading West from that town must be pushed forward, and to that point, alike advantageous to the two places. Under the new impulse given, we hope soon to see the ancient town of Fayetteville surpassing her old prosperity and become the manufacturing city of North Carolina.—Most eligibly situated at the head of navigation of the Cape Fear, with water power sufficient to run the factories of the State, with a healthy climate and industrious population, it needs only a short line of communication to the interior to enable it to reap the many advantages it possesses. Thus assisted, its future must be upward and onward.

In the prosperity of Fayetteville, Wilmington not only feels a deep sympathy, but has a direct interest. The former cannot grow populous and wealthy without directly benefiting us, unless we stand listlessly by and permit other communities, at much greater expense, to reap the just reward of their energy and enterprise. We earnestly call the attention of our citizens to this subject. Let action be had at once. It may be determined upon when too late to reap the advantages now offered.

National Prospects.

The recent action of the President of the United States in rescinding the arbitrary order of General Sickles prohibiting corporeal punishments in North and South Carolina, and the decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the constitutionality of military trials in this day of political madness and party malevolence, give proof that all patriotism and respect for the Constitution and laws of the country have not yet departed; so long as they exist in two departments of the Government, there must be hope for a brighter and happier future for the country. As devoid of principle as we believe Congress to be, and as desperate as will be their efforts to destroy the vestige of State sovereignty yet left the Southern States, we do not believe that even that body will resort to the extremes, either towards the President or the Supreme Court, advised and demanded by a few of the leaders. The immense minority who compose the conservative party of the North, aided by the very respectable portion of the Republican party, who, even in their radical views of national politics, have great regard for law and order, and will only make war upon the South within the limits of the Constitution and laws of the country, will stand a sufficient bulwark to protect the dignity of the Presidential office and the independence and purity of the Supreme Court against the attacks of partizanship.

To the threatened impeachment of the President, the remodeling or subversion of the Supreme Court is now added; for, says the *Chronicle*, referring to the late decision of this Court in regard to military trials, "Treason, vanquished upon the battle-"field, and hunted from every other re-"treat, has at last found a secure shelter "in the bosom of the Supreme Court. * "* * * This extraordinary decision "will doubtless receive the serious atten-"tion of Congress at an early day." We can but regard this as the senseless ravings of a political madman, and feel satisfied that the popular sentiment of the Northern masses will not permit partizan vandals to lay violent hands upon the temples of justice, or stain the judicial ermine with the filth and mire of the hustings.—From the bitter and vindictive spirit manifested by Congress towards the South, we are prepared to witness legislation in character with it—we will doubtless have the land scrip, donated by a former Congress to the States for educational purposes, taken from us—we expect to see the Homestead bill so amended as to deny to Southern settlers the privilege allowed to Northern men and foreigners of taking a homestead upon any of the public lands—any and all measures to paralyze our energies and humiliate our pride and manhood we are prepared for, because thus far the North approves or presents but a negative opposition; but we hope and believe there is yet too much love and veneration with their people for the noble republican institutions of the country, and respect for the laws and Constitution, to witness the subversion of the whole to gratify party malice. We are not, therefore, prepared at present to see the President successfully impeached; we do not believe the Supreme Court will be interfered with, nor do we think that the Southern States will be territorialized.—What the future will bring forth we cannot tell. We can only hope that the great lesson now taught by the South, of high-toned regard for their duty to the Federal Government, of honorable bearing as citizens, of quiet submission to law and order, and of manly determination, more to be admired from her utter helplessness and prostration, to accept nothing inconsistent with honor, will yet have its proper reward by a responsive sympathy from those whose wealth and strength could well afford to render justice to a people struggling with penury and want. "Gloomy and impover-"ished and depressed," says our worthy Chief Magistrate in his recent excellent inaugural, "as are our people, if they con-"tinue quietly to discharge all their duties, "in the end they may expect the rewards "which usually follow well doing."

Northern Conservatism.

Our political future has been so long overshadowed by the black clouds of war and sectional hatred, that possibly we are too much inclined to regard the least ray of light as indicative of the dissolution of the clouds and harbinger of brighter days.—The promptness with which Gen. Sickles was checked in the very budding of his military tyranny, and the stern integrity displayed by the Supreme Court in stepping between the citizen and the Radical inquisition, are certainly bright spots in the dark clouds that hang threateningly over us.—The very extremes to which the Radical politicians are going at the North, next to our own conduct, seem to be working favorable changes for us. A call has already been made and extensively signed in Connecticut, for a State Convention, to take into consideration the contemplated revolutionary acts of the present Congress, and we take pleasure in transferring to our columns the following from the Manchester (N. H.) *Daily Union*, to let our people see what is thought of the Stevens-Holden territorial plan, by the Conservative element in the Eastern States:

"The proposition to organize a territorial government for the 'district of North Carolina,' looks more like the apprentice-work of an amateur school district Congress than of a real Congress of the United States. It is hard to realize that anybody can be serious in such a work; and we still think it very doubtful whether even Thad. Stevens really intends anything more than to intimidate that State and others into a compliance with his demands.

"As some seem to regard the matter as quite in earnest, it will be well to remember that no department of the government has ever recognized those States as out of the Union. Even this Congress has repeatedly recognized their identity as organized *States* under the Constitution. Of course, any action based upon any other theory is clearly revolutionary by the testimony of Congress itself.

"It is sometimes asked—Who shall reconstruct—the President or Congress? The answer is, if the States were always in the Union, there is no reconstruction to be done—and this is the simple fact. North Carolina is already an organized State; and Congress has no more right to order a constitutional convention in North Carolina than in New Hampshire; and we suppose the people of that State will pay as little attention to such an order as we would; and that the President would be about as likely to enforce it here as there."

This Conservative element may now be too weak to aid us in our honest endeavors to seek redress *in the Union*, but their determination is strong and their principles are fixed, and the very mad excesses of their opponents but strengthen their hands. Let our people continue to obey the laws, refuse to be intimidated by threats, and placing their reliance in the justice of their cause, and upon the great Conservative element of the North and West, all may yet be well.

Alexander H. Stephens.

The National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, will shortly issue a volume entitled "Alexander H. Stephens, in Public and Private, with Letters, Speeches, &c., by Henry Cleveland, formerly editor of the Augusta, Georgia *Constitutionalist*.—The work has the entire approval of Mr. Stephens, with whom the author is on terms of friendship, and Mr. Cleveland has had full access to the private papers of Mr. Stephens with no restriction as to their use.—The subject of this biography occupies no common place in the history of the past thirty years. Long before he entered Congress his fame as an orator and as a most accomplished advocate, had extended far beyond the bounds of his native State, and when he first appeared at Washington he at once ranked as the peer of Clay, Calhoun and Webster, and he is to-day almost the last remaining representative of those truly great statesmen who knew how to be politicians (in the highest sense) without becoming partisans. Mr. Stephen's connection with the secession of the Southern States; his prominent position as Vice-President of the "Confederacy;" his acknowledged "conservatism," even during that period; his earnest, though futile, efforts to stop the effusion of fraternal blood, and to bring about a speedy peace, will make that portion of his biography not less interesting than the record of his forensic triumphs in earlier years.

From advance sheets of Mr Cleveland's book we copy the following paragraphs about Mr. Stephens's home, as it is to-day, which will interest those who like to know something about the private life of public men:

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS'S HOME.

Opposite the parlor is a dining room.—Its features are: Brussels carpet of white and roses. The window-shades are a plain pattern of green and gold. Then an extension dining-table, an ancient sideboard, a silent clock on the mantle-piece, before whose modest face no hands are held, and a frozen traveller watched by St. Bernard dogs, displayed upon the fire-screen.

The upper rooms, four in number, are neatly but plainly furnished, and kept for the guests, male and female, who often come, and are always made at home, in what by the owner's own resignation of long ago, is widely and familiarly known as *Liberty Hall*.

In the back passage there is always a cedar pail of pure, cold water, that is so refreshing in the long, hot, summer days.—Then the porch, connecting the two rooms built to the rear, with the main building, and extending on the eastern side into a wide veranda, with massive square pillars.

The first of the rear rooms is the library, a pretty room, fifteen by twenty feet, its floor covered with neat carpeting in stripes. The collection of law and political books is large and excellent. Many valuable miscellaneous books belong there, but numbers of them are always out in the hands of borrowers. The library is the collection of thirty years. Numerous trunks contain the accumulated letters of a lifetime. A bronzed bust of Daniel Webster looks gloomily down from a shelf over the inner door. It is gray with dust, and bears no trace of that "living light" in which his eloquence embalmed the flag of our country. He needs no bust or statue, for our memories are the amber that keeps his fame. Would that his shade might return, and re-utter to the whole land those earnest words to—"The sober men of Boston."

The inner room is the *sanctum sanctorum*. If the visitor comes in winter a light tap is given on the door; a quick but pleasant voice says "Come in," and turning the top knob of the door gives admittance. All is open in summer. There is a pretty carpet of green and flowers. Low French bedstead draped in white. The walls too are white. There is a bureau and mirror, cot bed for waiting-boy, "lim" wash-stand and toilet furniture. Over the mantel, Brady's imperial photograph, taken in 1855, of which our third engraving is a copy. It is flanked on the right by the picture of "Faith at the Cross," given while at Fort Warren, by a much valued lady friend.—On the left, by an embroidered watch-stand and a pair of lamps. Then a book-case with broken glass, and bundles of papers in great seeming disorder. The disorder is not so great but the owner can readily find what he wishes and before the confusion incident to the late war, no statesman kept such perfect order among so many various papers. There is a little round top writing-table, with eyelet press and papers and scraps. More papers and scraps are in the little table drawer, and the mind of the owner is the index to them all, if they are not disturbed. That annoys him greatly. His old office, and another library, are at the court-house, but he seldom goes to it.

On the worsted hearth-rug of this room, in winter, and on the grass of the yard in summer, lounges a huge brown mastiff named Troup. Near this larger specimen of the canine species is usually to be seen a little black terrier, with a chronic growl; he is called Frank. A restless yellow pup sometimes intrudes, but is generally sent away with the proper rebuke from his grave seniors. He bears the appropriate name of Sir Bingo Binks, one of the characters in Walter Scott's "St. Roman's Well."

Rio (called Reo,) the famous poodle dog, the favorite pet and companion of the statesman for years, both at home and abroad, has had, since 1863, a dreamless sleep in the garden. The red clay mound that marks the spot of his burial, still awaits the tablet for which an appropriate epitaph was once written:

"Here rests the remains
Of what, in life, was a satire on the human race
And an honor to his own—
A faithful dog."

On the left of the fireplace of the room we last spoke of, in winter, and in the verandah in summer, is generally seen the owner of the premises. The man is known personally and by thousands of pictures, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande. The face is so kind that it is almost handsome, and many years of high thought, generous deeds, and patient suffering, have given it that peculiar look of the maturely good which is almost beautiful. His age, on the 11th of February, 1866, was fifty-four. The eyes are large, dark, habitually thoughtful, and almost sad, sometimes full of brilliant power, and always fine. His dress is much as described by the "Blind Chaplain," whom we will quote hereafter, except that in summer it is usually white. The pure and delicate fabric of the outer garments, however, hide the heavy woolen that ill health and neuralgia compel him always to wear.

An Unpublished Letter from Gen. Washington—Interesting Political History.

The following letter from Gen. Washington, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has never been published. It contains items of political history, bearing upon the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States. It was written shortly after the adjournment of the convention which framed that instrument, and before it was ratified by the several States. It is noticeable from the fact that Gen. Washington believed that Patrick Henry would not be friendly to the constitution, because "it was an effectual bar against the emission of paper money," Henry being a paper money man. The General did not see how it would be nullified and disregarded in these days of greenbacks and bonds:

MOUNT VERNON, Oct. 10, 1787.

My Dear Sir:—I thank you for your letter of the 30th ult. It came by the last post. I am better pleased that the proceedings of the Convention are handed from Congress by a unanimous vote (feeble as it is) than if it had appeared under stronger marks of approbation without it. This apparent unanimity will have its effect. Not every one has opportunities to peep behind the curtain, and, as the multitude often judge from externals, the appearance of unanimity in that body, on this occasion, will be of great importance.

The political tenets of Col. Mason and Col. R. H. L——— are always in unison. It may be asked, which of them gives the tone? Without hesitation, I answer the latter; because the latter, I believe, will receive it from no one. He has, I am informed, rendered himself obnoxious in Philadelphia by the pains he took to designate his objections among some of the leaders of the preceding members of the Legislature of that State. His conduct is not less reprobated in this country.—How it will be relished generally is yet to be learnt by me.

As far as accounts have been received from the southern and western counties, the sentiment with respect to the proceedings of the convention is favorable; whether the knowledge of this or convictions of the impropriety of withholding the constitution from State conventions, has worked most in the breast of Colonel M., I will not decide—but the fact is, he has declared unequivocally (in a letter to me) for its going to the people; had his sentiments, however been opposed to the measure, instructions, which are given by the freeholders of this county to their representatives, would have secured his vote for it. Yet, I have no doubt but that this assent will be accompanied by the most tremendous apprehensions and highest colorings to his objections. To alarm the people seems to be the grammar work of his plan. The want of a qualified navigation act is already declared to be a means by which the produce of the Southern States will be reduced to nothing, and will become a monopoly of the Northern and Eastern States. To enumerate all his objections is unnecessary, because they are detailed in the address of the seceding members of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, which, no doubt, you have seen.

I scarcely think that any powerful opposition will be made to the constitution being submitted to a convention of the people of this State. If it is given, it will be at that meeting, which, I hope, you will make it convenient to attend.—Explanations will be wanting. None can give them with more precision and accuracy than yourself. The sentiments of Mr. Henry with respect to the constitution which is submitted are not known in these parts. Mr. Jos. Jones (who, it seems, was in Alexandria a few days before my return home) was of opinion that they would not be inimical to it; others however, conceive that, as the advocate of a paper emission, he cannot be friendly to a constitution which is an effectual bar.

From circumstances which have been related, it is conjectured that the Governor wishes he had been among the subscribing members; but time will disclose more than we know at present with respect to the whole of this business; and when I hear more I will write to you again. In the meanwhile, I pray you to be assured of the sincere regard and affection with which I am, my dear, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant.

G. WASHINGTON.

P. S. Having received (in a letter) from Colonel Mason, a detail of his objections to the proposed constitution, I inclose you a copy of them.

James Madison, Jr., Esq.

Whiskey Frauds.

Ninety millions of gallons of whiskey were made in the United States in 1860, according to the census, while the last report of the Revenue Commissioners returned but ten millions. This enormous deficiency is not to be accounted for by any decrease in either demand or supply, but solely by the fact that the tax on whiskey is now two dollars a gallon. The special committee which Congress appointed to investigate the frauds in the Revenue Department has work enough before it; for even if we suppose that the tax has decreased the manufacture of whiskey thirty millions of gallons since 1860, there would still be cause to suspect that the Treasury has been defaulted of $100,000,000. All that we have published of the frauds in this city is nothing compared to those undiscovered; yet the committee has learned that there are three thousand small distilleries in this city where whiskey is illegally made, and that Government officers protect the swindle. To complete its investigation here, the committee will re-assemble in New York in January, and will afterwards visit the principal Western cities. The work seems as endless as that of the Danaides; but even the imperfect investigation, which is all we can reasonably expect, will save millions of dollars. Of more permanent importance is the effort the committee will make to re-organize the revenue system, so as to prevent future fraud; but the discussion of the methods proposed is premature before their work is done and their report submitted to Congress.—*New York Tribune.*

From Australia.

Australia advices to November 8th have been received. It is calculated that South Australia will have a surplus of 100,000 tons of breadstuffs this season.

The public school system is being extended in New South Wales.

The ship in which Dan Setchell left San Francisco for New South Wales is yet unheard of.

Large numbers of unemployed men had asked the American Consul for free passage to America.

The gold fields of Victoria were prosperous. Harvest prospects excellent.

The Hanhan natives had invaded the settlement, but were defeated in battle by the whites, who lost two killed and nine wounded. The natives lost twenty-one killed and about as many wounded.

Peru continues to fortify Arica and Callao.

Death of Professor Vethake.

Professor Henry Vethake, LL. D., of the Polytechnic College, died on Sunday, at his residence in this city, after a short illness, in the 75th year of his age. Deceased was an able mathematician, and a man of large scientific culture. He held the position of Professor of Mathematics in Princeton and Dickinson Colleges, and subsequently in the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was also Provost. At the time of his death he held the Chair of Mathematics in the Polytechnic College. Professor Vethake was the author of a work on "The Principles of Political Economy," published in 1838, and much commended. He also edited the last volume of the American Encyclopædia. He was an estimable and amiable gentleman.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Looking at the present condition of steam navigation—says Capt. McKay, the shipbuilder—it seems that many of the enterprises now before the world must end in failure, for the simple reason that there is not enough trade to meet the enormous expense of keeping large steamers running. The world is twenty years ahead of common sense in steamers.

The Congressional Excursionists on their Way Southward.

Vice President Foster and his party were at Nashville on the twenty-fourth. We are pleased to see that as they get South the ice of their Northern prejudices melts. According to the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who accompanies the party:

The reception of the party was nothing less than an ovation. A dinner was given in the evening that called together, in the large dining room of the hotel, the representative men of the city and many of the ladies. The large dining hall of the hotel was crowded to its utmost, and in response to a toast given by Col. Hirkman, of this city, hoping for a restoration of the old Union and its glories, Vice President Foster said that if the rececception of this evening were an assurance of what they should get elsewhere the best expectations of their hosts would be realized.

Senator Wade, when called to his feet, stated that it was his intention at the commencement not to make a speech, and though he felt complimented by the reception and should adhere to the resolution, he must confess to a most agreeable surprise at the cordiality of the reception.

Senator Ramsay, on being called for, expressed his gratification at the unexpected kindness received at the hands of the citizens of Nashville, and hoped for a speedy settlement of all difficulties. His remarks were warmly received.

Senator Lane, in reply to a call for him, stated that civil war had passed and passed forever. The people of the North and South should unite, as did their sires, whose resources were from the same ever-springing fountain. His recollection of this reception should always haunt the greenest spot of memory's waste.

Ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, in reply, stated that he heartily shared the sentiments expressed, and did not desire to discuss the ethics of the recent controversy decided by arms; but he thanked God for peace. He rejoiced to see the representatives of the national legislature. The same banner now floated over our heads. Whatever our differences, the feeling most predominant among Southern people was to have the Union restored. His speech was all through enthusiastically applauded.

General Howard and representatives Laffin, Thomas and Kerr made speeches of a similar character, and were most happy in their efforts, and greeted with great applause.

As appropriate to this subject, and possessing interest and possibly importance, we give the following extract from a letter in the Lynchburg *News*, witten by its editor, who became accidentally a member of the traveling party a portion of the distance between Lynchburg and Bristol.—Deeming the opportunity too good to be lost for getting at the real sentiments of these leading Radicals, he sought an introduction, and conversed freely with them, more particularly with Senator Wade, in whom he found "evidences of affability "and good feeling even towards Southern "Rebels, which astonished" him. His account proceeds:

We do not, of course, design giving any report of the conversation held with these representative men but rather to give the conclusions and deductions resulting from an unrestrained and free intercourse of some hours under circumstances peculiarly favorable to the exhibition of the real sentiments of the party; for, if the old adage, "in vino veritas," be true, then the assiduity with which the delegation was plied with champagne and other drinkables, should certainly have extracted their real sentiments, although previously concealed most carefully in the inmost recesses of the heart.

Of one thing our observations assured us—that most distorted and unfounded views are entertained of the real sentiments and feelings of the Southern people, even by men possessing the intelligence and information presumed to exist in a number of the United States Congress. Many of these prejudices and errors will doubtless be corrected in the minds of those who compose the present party of excursionists, and to that extent, therefore, at least we are justified in anticipating good results from the experiment.

To give our readers some idea of the extent of the misapprehensions which prevail we will mention that several of the members of Congress, composing the party, assured us that a much larger number would have come on, had it not been from apprehensions of personal violence, the impression being very generally prevalent that it was unsafe for any of the Radical party to venture on Southern soil, except incognito. This is the legitimate result of the slanderous and mendacious publications with which their journals teem, and which will certainly be corrected by the experience of this trip.

The Radical party refuse to admit Southern representatives mainly for the reason that they fear for their ascendancy in Congress. We have good reason to think that if they could believe that the Southern delegates would not to a man unite with the Democratic party, and thus restore the ancient supremacy of that party, many who now oppose the admission of the Southern delegates would favor it. With regard to negro suffrage, all the party with whom we conversed on the subject admitted that their individual predilections were against it, except in a restricted form, but they advocate it now because of their party caucus, and they are forced to yield their individual convictions to the behests of their party.

They generally acknowledge the difficulties which surround the question of reconstruction, admit that there is no hope of ratification by the Southern States of the constitutional amendment, and admit that the objections to the Territorializing scheme are almost insuperable. Indeed, we should infer from the sentiments of this delegation that the scheme will not at present be pushed to consummation.

All of those who professed to desire to see the existing difficulties settled, attributed much of the intolerant spirit manifested by the North to the intemperate and defiant tone of the Southern Press. Indeed it was remarked by one of the party, "that if he could have control of the Southern press until the 1st of March, he had not a doubt that every thing would be adjusted to the satisfaction of both sections." He also said, that whilst these inflammatory articles were exceedingly unfavorable to Southern interest, yet a fawning sycophancy is equally to be deprecated, as it at once establishes the hypocrisy of the writer and destroys every think like confidence in the statements put forth. Such are the views of our opponents on this question, and we submit them for what they may be worth.

A Portland despatch of Thursday says a column of smoke was seen issui fromug Mount Hood, which continued issuing from one o'clock till eleven. This is the second occurrence of the same kind within two months.

John Stuart Mill will deliver his inaugural address as Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews on the 1st of February next.

The prophecy, "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased," is believed to refer to the advent of newsboys.

A negro in Shreveport, Louisiana, shot his employer, Mr. Murray, whereupon young Murray, thirteen years old, with same gun, killed the negro.

It is said that Nathaniel Hawthorne has left a novel, no portion of which has been published, his widow hesitating to permit its publication on account of the great number of points in it which he had marked for alteration.

How to Choose a Horse.

A writer in the London Spectator gives some advice about the selection of a family horse, which we copy below:

It need scarcely be said that a carriage-horse is not often pleasant for riding, though conversely it may be improved by it. Practically, therefore, a horse is not likely to do more than one thing well.—This extends even to its paces. The high action of a good trotter is often accompanied by a slow, rather mincing walk; but a horse that gallops well is pretty certain to cover ground rapidly in walking. We agree with "a knowing hand" that "a man who is a tolerable horseman had better choose a high-couraged horse." A badly-bred horse may often be a strong hardy animal, but it will knock up if pushed, while the thorough bred will go on till it drops. A thorough bred ought not to be chosen for bounding along turnpike roads, as its legs will not stand constant hammering.—A cob had better be avoided, unless its history is known, as no horse is likely to be tricky.

For several reasons it is better to buy a horse under seven years old. With such a one a reliable guarantee of age can be procured, whereas the horses that are just aged, that is to say, eight when they come into market, occur in numbers that might baffle a Quetelet. Again, horses are so badly used and so overworked in England, that it is quite uncertain how much strength an eight or nine-year horse may retain. As a rule, no animal that has been hacked at such places as Brighton or Oxford ought to be bought. After a year or two of such work the mouth is generally spoiled and the sinews of the leg go. Some persons consider color an indication of temper, and distrust a bright chestnut. We believe the rule is sound, but the exceptions are numerous.—The ears and eyes of a horse, when it is first led out, when its mouth is handled, when a whip is shaken near it, and when it is backed, are much better criteria of anger no less than of fear, and are easily recognized. Irish horses, excellent as fencers, are apt to be of difficult temper. A horse sometimes overhangs its fore legs, so to speak. This is a dangerous fault, as the centre of gravity being too far forward, the beast is likely to stumble.

A horse with its belly "tucked in," as it is called, that is to say, going up backwards, as in a griffin—a fault more common in carriage horses than in hacks—feeds and fattens badly, and will wear out rather sooner than another. Ladies and cockneys are a little apt to admire thin-chested, spindle-shanked horses. Of course this is a mistake. A deep, broad-chest is indispensable for wind, and a thin-boned leg will be easily knocked to pieces. We have mentioned only the points that an inexperienced purchaser can remark for himself, and that do not enter into a warranty. As to positive vices or diseases he can only guard against them by buying through a respectable veterinary or from an honest horse-dealer. We believe the common opinion about the especial rascality of the trade to be a mistaken one, and we would sooner buy ourselves from a dealer than from a private owner, who is apt to form a fancy estimate of his property, and is often ignorant of unsoundness or tricks.

The War in Candia.—Terrible Scene and Loss of Life.

A letter from Athens to the New York *Herald*, in relation to the war in Candia, thus describes the fighting at the Convent of Arcadion, heretofore briefly mentioned:

Arcadion is a convent, situated in a strong position in the Department of Rethymnos. It was occupied altogether by five hundred and forty persons, three hundred and forty-three of whom were women and children leaving one hundred and ninety-seven men capable of bearing arms. Upon the 20th Mustapha Pacha left his headquarters at Episcopi with twelve thousand men, and advanced upon the convent, demanding the surrender of the garrison. The Cretans refused and the Turkish artillery immediately opened a tremendous fire upon the place, keeping up the bombardment two days and nights. A breach being at last effected in the walls, the Turks, who had suffered heavy losses, poured into the convent court. This was surrounded with small cells, in which the Christians had barricaded themselves and kept up their fire for six hours. Finding all resistance ineffectual, the defenders of the convent formed the desperate resolution of setting fire to the powder magazine. A monk applied the match. The explosion was tremendous, hurling Turks and Christians into the air, strewing the neighborhood with corpses. Two thousand Turkish soldiers were killed on the spot, and large numbers wounded. Thirty-nine men and sixty women and children of the garrison were all that escaped. These were taken prisoners and carried off to Rethymnos. The wounded Turks are daily being brought into hospital. Canea and Souda have received upwards of a thousand, many being officers—among them Mustapha Pacha's brother in-law. The Turkish army is reported to be much dispirited by this disaster.

A Practical Solution of the Labor Question

To the Editors of the Courier:—With labor hired by the year, whether for wages or a part of the crop, the cost of the cultivation of an acre of Cotton is not less than fifteen dollars; of Corn not less than ten dollars.

Now, instead of planting four acres, suppose every planter restricts his operations to one acre. He would then spend fifteen dollars on the acre of Cotton and ten dollars on the acre of Corn, having in hand or under his control the forty-five dollars that would have been expended on the other three acres of Cotton, and thirty dollars on the other three acres of Corn. Let one half of these amounts be expended in labor, applying vegetable matter from the woods on the one acre. There would still be in hand twenty-two and a half dollars for the Cotton and fifteen dollars for the Corn. Let these sums be expended on the one acre of Cotton and Corn respectively, in commercial fertilizers, viz: guano, phosphates and the like, a part applied broadcast before or after planting, and a part under the seed. The probable result would be that the one acre would produce more than the four, at the same cost of cultivation, and that one acre would be permanently improved one hundred per cent by the manuring and the other three acres twenty-five per cent by resting.

Now what would be the obvious effect of this change of system, on the demand for labor and consequently on wages? It will be perceived at once, that three-eighths of the agricultural work would be dispensed with, not only of hands, but of hoofs. If 140,000 negroes now find employment on the farms and plantatious of South Carolina, on their own terms as to quantity of work, on this plan 87,500 of them would be all that would be demanded, leaving a surplus of 52,500, from which could be drawn, when needed, a sufficiency to gather in the cotton crop in good order. Hence, beyond a question, there would be an abundant supply of cheap labor, coerced as all effective free labor is, throughout the world, by the fear of starvation, to give satisfaction to their employers.

JOHN E. TORIN.

Blackville, S. C.

The sales of the late Rev. Dr. Wellesley's library in London occupied fifteen days, and produced $74,400. The medals and manuscripts brought $5,000; the collection of drawings $50,000.

A subscription of $100,000, lacking only $18,000, has been secured in Philadelphia for the erection of a new hall for the Academy of Natural Sciences.

ST. JOHN'S DAY—INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS OF THE MASONIC ORDERS.—Thursday being St. John's day the regular annual installation of officers of the Masonic Orders, in this city, took place on that date. By invitation we attended this interesting ceremony, which took place in St. John's Hall last evening.

The ceremony of installation was conducted by Thrice Illustrious Grand Master Alfred Martin, of Wilmington Council No 4. The instructions of, and injunctions delivered to, the officers elect were the same as usual, written in that solemn, beautiful and impressive manner by which Masonry is ever distinguished, and for which it is noted.

Several visitors, both ladies and gentlemen, were in attendance during the ceremonies, which occupied some little time.

Below we give the names of officers installed together with their rank, with the exception of those of St. John's Lodge No. 1, which we published a few days since:

WILMINGTON COUNCIL NO. 4.

Companion Alfred Martin, T. I. G. M.
" Thos. M. Gardner, D. G. M.
" H. H. Munson, Cond. of Work.
" C. M. VanOrsdell, Treasurer.
" A. Paul Repiton, Recorder.
" H. Ryttenberg, Capt. of Gaurd.
" Thos. B. Carr, Cond. of Council.
" M. M. Katz, Steward.
" W. J. Price, Sentinel.

CONCORD CHAPTER NO. 1.

Companion Thos. B. Carr, M. E. H. Priest.
" Thos. M. Gardner, E. King.
" E. W. Manning, E. Scribe.
" H. H. Munson, Captain Host.
" C. M. VanOrsdell, Prin. Soj'r.
" Wm. Larkins, R. A. Capt.
" M. M. Katz, G. M. 3rd Veil.
" Thos. H. Johnson, G. M. 2nd Veil.
" E. N. Bell, G. M. 1st Veil.
" Jacob Lyon, Treasurer.
" A. Paul Repiton, Secretary.

Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Chaplain.
Companion E. Turlington, Tyler.

Judge Busteed's Decision in Relation to Confederate Money.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* states that the facts of the case brought before Judge Busteed, in relation to Confederate issues as a consideration for contracts made during the war, and his decision may be stated as follows:

The defendants, on a certain day during the war, received from the plaintiff a certain amount of Confederate Treasury notes, and in consideration thereof, executed to the plaintiff a written instrument, in substance as follows:

"Receive of (the plaintiff) a specified number of dollars for a specified number of pounds of ginned cotton, this day sold by me to the plaintiff; and I agree to keep said cotton for the plaintiff, and to deliver it to him when called for, he running all risks, except only that I am to be liable for any loss resulting from my own negligence or malfeasance."

There was never at any time any actual delivery of the cotton by the defendant to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff contended that although there was no actual delivery, yet there was a sufficient constructive delivery of the cotton to entitle the plaintiff to treat the contract as an extended contract.

The Court decided in the case before it—

1. That the consideration for the contract was illegal. In other words, that Confederate treasury notes were an illegal consideration for a contract made during the war.

2. That whenever a party to such contract was forced to call on a United States Court to give him any aid in carrying out such contract or recovering its fruits, the Court could not give such aid.

3. That the plaintiff in this case was calling for such aid when he invoked the doctrine of constructive delivery for a constructive delivery is a delivery made out by the mere Judgment of the law, upon the special facts, in the absence of an actual delivery.

That in the absence of an actual delivery, the Court could not, by its mere Judgment, make out a delivery from the terms or accompaniments of the contract which was before it.

It will be observed that the Court decided nothing as to a contract which has been completely executed in all respects by the parties, although the consideration for such contract was Confederate Treasury notes. A contract is completely executed when all the terms of it have been complied with by all the parties to it, and the purchase money has beenpaid, and there has been actual delivery under and in accordance with the contract.

IS ALABAMA A STATE OR A TERRITORY?—The question of the status of the Southern States lately in rebellion is about to come before the United States Supreme Court for decision. A man named Jordan was recently brought before the Federal District Court sitting in Montgomery, Aalabama, on a charge of felony, and having been found guilty was sentenced by Judge Busteed to twenty-one years' imprisonment. His counsel have determined to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that Alabama is not a State, but a territory, and as such Judge Busteed's District Court had no legal status. The matter will thus be brought fairly and squarely before the learned judges of our highest judicial tribunal, and if they will meet the question openly and render a plain decision, we may expect a solution of what is now a very complicated political subject.—*New York Herald.*

There was an immersion to take place on the banks of a certain river. Several colored converts had already been baptized, when the officiating minister led another into the water. Moving cautiously into the stream for a suitable depth, it happened unfortunately, that the location of the "stepping off place" was miscalculated, and all at once minister and convert were floundering in the water fifteen or twenty feet deep. The preacher succeeded in clambering back on the edge of rocks without much trouble, but the darkey, frightened out of his wits, struck wildly across the stream.—Arriving at the opposite shore, he crawled, heavy and weary, upon a log that projected into the water, and shaking himself like a wet dog, and looking back with intense disgust, he exclaimed: "Some white man's gwine to lose a nigger by this foolishness yet!"

The Pacific Mail Company, which commenced less than twenty years ago with a paid-up capital of about $200,000 and two small steamers, now owns a fleet of nearly thirty steamships, all paid for; and is said to have divided over ten millions of dollars in profits to the shareholders. All the other companies have not only declared large dividends, but have been continually adding to their lines of steamers from their net profits.

Dr. Slocum, of Shelbyville, Ind., who is accused of seducing a black girl named Mary Estes, had his preliminary examination before the Mayor of that place a few days since, and was held to bail in the sum of $1,000. The girl has secured the services of a first class lawyer, and commenced suit for breach of promise.

The St. Albans *Messenger* says that M